Ministry of Education

Grade 11



Student's Book



ENGLISH

for afghanistan

Student's Book

Grade 11

1398 Edition



ملي سرود

دا وطن افغانستان دی — دا عزت د هر افغان دی
کور د سولې کور د تورې — هر بچی یې قهرمان دی
دا وطن د ټولو کور دی — د بلوڅو د ازبکو
د پښتون او هزاره وو — د ترکمنو د تاجکو
ورسره عرب، گوجر دي — پامیریان، نورستانیان
براهوي دي، قزلباش دي — هم ایماق، هم پشه یان
دا هیواد به تل ځلیږي — لکه لمر پر شنه آسمان
په سینه کې د آسیا به — لکه زړه وي جاویدان
نوم د حق مو دی رهبر — وایو الله اکبر وایو الله اکبر

بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم

Ministry of Education

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The message of
Minister of Education
"Read by the name of Allah"

We express our gratitude to Almighty Allah who bestowed upon us life and the ability to read and write and we send endless salutation to Hazrat Muhammad (PBUP) whose first divine message from Almighty Allah is "Read"!

As it is obvious, the year of 1397 was named as "Education Year". Therefore, Afghanistan education system will witness many fundamental quality changes in its different spheres. Teachers, students, curriculum/textbooks, schools, administrations and Parents' Councils are the six basic elements of Afghanistan education which play an important role in expanding and developing of education of a country. At such a fateful moment, the leadership and the entire family of Afghanistan Education is committed to create fundamental changes in the development and expansion of the current education system in Afghanistan.

Thus, reforming and developing of the educational curriculum is one of the key priorities of Ministry of Education (MoE). In this regard, improvement in quality, content and the process of distributing of textbooks to schools, Madrasas, and all government and private educational centers is one of the topmost priorities of MoE. We believe that without having quality curriculum and textbooks, we will not be able to achieve the sustainable development goals with regard to education in our country.

To achieve the mentioned goals and an efficient education system, we kindly request our dedicated teachers and committed school administrators who are the educators of the future generation across the country to make endless efforts to support the active learning process using the textbooks and do their best to nurture the future generation to become informed and educated citizens who are critical thinkers and have the religious and national values. Teachers should begin their lessons every day with a sense of accountability and renewed commitment in order for their students to grow into civil, responsible and effective citizens, and serve as the architects of Afghanistan's future development.

Furthermore, I kindly request our motivated students who are the country's future valuable assets that they should not neglect the opportunities provided to them and respectfully utilize the teaching and learning process using the scientific curiosity and benefit immensely from the knowledge of their teachers.

Last but not least, I highly appreciate the endless efforts of educational experts, educationists, and technical partners in curriculum development that actively worked day and night to develop this textbook. I wish them success from Almighty Allah in their noble efforts.

I wish we achieve a well-developed education system of high standard and an Afghanistan with free, informed and prosperous citizens.

Dr. Mohammad Mirwais Balkhi
Minister of Education
Afghanistan

Introduction

Rationale for Learning English Language

Studying English Language, as a very effective foreign language is crucial and essential for the people of Afghanistan because of many reasons:

a. It can enable learners to communicate with other people and acquire needed information.

b. It can help students and scholars to get knowledge about the daily life, culture, religion, politics, science and the technologies developed in English Language, and use the knowledge in the development of their country.

c. It can help the students and scholars to learn about the contributions of great writers, thinkers, scientists, poets, inventors, statesmen in the progress of the people's of this language.

d. It can help our statesmen understanding International Law and culture and consequently, improve international relations of Afghanistan with the Nations of the world.

e. It can help our people to promote their business and strengthen the economy of the country.

f. It can help our religious scholars to communicate with the people of the world, comprehend their culture and the way of life, and disseminate the precious Islamic teachings and values. Consequently, promote mutual understanding and conviction.

***

Methods of the Course

"English for Afghanistan" is an English Course for the people of Afghanistan, to meet their needs. The course has been designed to promote English Language Learning through the following methods and techniques:

1. In the course, students are encouraged to talk first about themselves and their environments and then to broaden their horizons.
2. The course develops an awareness of the link between language, religion and culture.
3. The course provides students with the opportunity to acquire English language skills in an enjoyable and challenging role.
4. In the course, there is a consistent focus on learning English in order to develop practical and functional skills in which grammar is carefully controlled.
5. The course provides enough time for students to master and acquire the lexicon and structures which are taught to them.
6. The skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing are developed gradually.
7. Maximum opportunities of interaction are provided for students.
8. Maximum use is made of pair and group activities where students undertake tasks collaboratively.
9. Moreover, revision and recycling are integrated into the course to facilitate more learning skills.
10. This book consist of (12) units.

***

Table of Contents

1	FIRE	Page	1
2	SAFETY IN THE HOME	Page	19
3	The early spread of Islam	Page	35
4	The food which we eat	Page	49
5	AFGHANISTAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY	Page	65
6	The Environment	Page	76
7	OIL	Page	95
8	Communication	Page	109
9	A REFRESHING DRINK	Page	121
10	The Olympic Games	Page	139
11	SHOPPING	Page	160
12	HEALTH CARE	Page	178

Unit 1

FIRE

ÁT THE END OF THIS UNIT, STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- Discuss/talk about emergency cases and know how to protect themselves.
- read a topic about Kentucky and its meaning.
- know what to do in case of a fire.
- know the ways of learning the meaning, spelling, pronouncing and explaining of new words.
- write a letter using the notes.

Discussion

A. Look at the telephone numbers on the right. Then answer the questions below.

FIRE

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Fire		119
Police		100
Ambulance		102
Traffic accidents		119

MEDICAL
- Doctor
- Hospital

PUBLIC SERVICES
- Electricity
- Water
- Airport

1. Where does this page come from?
2. What is an emergency?
3. Can you give some examples of emergencies?

B. Discuss these questions about emergencies in English with your teacher.

1. Who deals with traffic accidents?
2. Who deals with fires?
3. How do fires start?
4. Where is your nearest fire station?
5. What do you know about firemen?

Reading

Fire Fighters are Fighting Fires

A. Read the following paragraphs silently.







There are different kinds of fires. For example, chemical fires, oil fires, gas fires and electrical fires. Each kind of fire has its own dangers and problems. So, a fireman brigade must know what kind of fire he is fighting to. Also, he must be able to operate many different machines in order to fight the different kinds of fires. In additionn, he must be able to deal with fires during day or night, in any weather, inside buildings or out in the open.

However, firemen do not only put out fires. They deal with other emergencies, too. For example, they rescue people who are trapped in car accidents, they help if chemicals are accidentally spilled, and they also tour schools to teach children about the dangers of fire.

However, their main job is still fighting fires, and this is perhaps the most exciting thing that they do. Two things are necessary to become a fireman; to be at least 18 years old and being in a good physical condition. In addition a high school certificate is needed.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. What does a fire fighter do?
2. How many different kinds of fires are there?
3. What are the necessary things to be a fireman?
4. Give the opposite of the above underlined words.

C. Read the following information about Kabul fire Department carefully.

Kabul Fire Department

Fire Fighting is the act of extinguishing destructive fires. A fire fighter fights fires to prevent destruction of life property and the environment. Fire fighting is a highly technical profession which requires technical training and education.

Kabul fire department is working under the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The department has four fire brigade stations. There are three hundred fire fighters who are working full time in the department day and night.

- Station one is situated in Char Rahi – e – Pashtonistan and has four fire trucks to serve the people of that area.
- Station two is situated in Khosh – hal Khan area, and has one fire truck to help the residents of this part of the city.
- Station three is located in Khair Khana area and has one fire truck to help the people when their buildings are in fire.
- Station four is located in Pole – Charkhi area and has only one fire truck to assist the people of this area when they are in need.

There are Ambulances in the department. Each fire brigade station is allocated one trauma ambulance to reach the need of the residents of the area. There is also an Alarm center in each fire brigade station.

The department has a fire college which is located at station one. In this college firefighters are trained for each part of Afghanistan. The training course which is designed for firemen is for one year. They are trained to rescue people, properties and environment when they are on fire.

D. Answer the following questions:

1. How many fire brigades are there in Kabul Fire Department?
2. What does a firefighter do?
3. Under which ministry, does the fire department work?
4. How many colleges are there for the training of firemen?
5. How long is the duration of training course for firemen?

Word Study

Each unit in this course has a "word study". The word study is like a dictionary in three ways. First, it shows the words in alphabetical order so that you can find them quickly. Second, it tells you how to say them. Third, this tells you what kind of word it is. Finally, it explains the meaning of the word and gives some examples.

However, the word study is different from a dictionary in one way. For many words, it has a short activity or a question to answer.

Before using the word study next page, read the notes below. They explain how to understand the information that is given for each word.

1. This is the word you are looking for.

2. This shows you how to say the words. The dark letters show you which part to say more loudly.

3. This tells you what kind of word it is.
n= noun
v= verb
adj=adjective
adv= adverb
phr= phrase
prep= preposition

4. This tells you what the word means.

5. These are examples.

6. Here is a question or an activity to help you practice the word.

extremely (ex **treme** ly) (adv) very.

I'm extremely happy to be here.
It's extremely nice of you to help me.
The Journey took an extremely long time.

- Make a sentence about the man in the picture. Use the word extremely about him.



Word Study

brigade (*n*) a large group of soldiers that forms a unit of an army, always with a word or phrase in front of it, to describe a group of people who share the same opinions or are similar in some other way: the anti-smoking brigade.

deal with (deal with) (v-irreg: ***dealt with – dealt*** *with)* If you deal with a problem, you do something about it in order to find a solution.
Doctors deal with sick people. (They treat them.)
Let's deal with the new words before you write the paragraph.



This book deals with teaching English

experiment (ex **per** iment) *(v-reg.)* to try or test something to see what happens.
They experimented for many years to find the safety medicine.

extremely (ex **treme** ly) *(adv)* very.
I'm extremely happy to be here.
It's extremely nice of you to help me.
The journey took an extremely long time.
- Make a sentence about the man in the picture. Use the word extremely about him.



in addition (in add i tion) *(phr)* also. (Usually used to begin sentences.)
Firemen put out fires. They rescue people who are trapped in car accidents.
Firemen rescue people trapped in cars. In addition, they help if chemicals are spilled.
- Complete the sentence below:
A fireman must be at least 17 years old …….. he must have an elementary school certificate.

operator (**o** perator) *(n)* a person who operates a machine, a person who works by a machine.
Ask the telephone operator to connect you to that number.
A person who works with a sewing-machine is a sewing-machine operator.

out in the open *(phr)* outside, not inside a building.
It is healthy for children to play out in the open.
- Do you play football inside? Where do you play it?
- Where do you wear heavy clothes in winter?

rescue (**res cue**) *(v-reg.)* to make someone safe from danger.
Abdullah could not swim. He fell into the river.
His friend jumped in and rescued him.



spill *(v-reg.)* to come out or fall out automatically.
When water spills out of a bottle, it comes out automatically.
When milk spills out of a glass, it comes over the top automatically.
When juice spills out of tin, it comes out automatically.

trap *(v-reg: **trapped-trapped**)* to catch someone or something so that they cannot get away.
The fire trapped him in his bedroom so the firemen had to rescue him through the bedroom window.
The soldiers trapped their enemies by surrounding them in their camp.

Word Study

Choose and fill in the right word.

put out
tour
deal with
rescue
spill



1. Firemen often _____________ people from burning buildings.
2. These books _____________ many interesting subjects.
3. Firemen usually _____________ fires with water.
4. If you ___________ milk over your clothes, you must take them to the cleaner.
5. Next holiday, we are going to _____________ all the cities of Afghanistan.

fire station
preposition
rank
operator
chemicals



6. What is his __________ in the army? He's major.
7. Ask the ___________ to connect you to the number which you want.
8. They keep the fire engines in the ___________.
9. The ___________ in this sentence is the word in.
10. We sometimes mix ___________ in our science lessons.

accidentally
out in the open
minimum
fire station
extremely



11. The ____________ age for joining the army is 18.
12. Question 4 was not easy. It took an __________ long time to answer it.
13. I did not want to break that glass. It happened _____________________.
14. The best place to have a picnic is ______________________.
15. Firemen have training at the ________________.

Grammar

GIVING INSTRUCTIONS

1

Do you know these signs?



Cross.



Do not cross.

Look at these examples:

Send a fire engine quickly.
Please **hurry.**



Don't waste any time.
Don't worry.





Keep a fire-extinguisher in the kitchen.
Turn off the TV before you go on sleep.



Don't smoke.
Don't let the children play with matches.

2

You can make the sentence in box 1 stronger by using:

Always or **Never**

Always hurry. **Never waste** any time.

Can you make the other sentences in box 2 stronger?

Make a list of do's and don'ts for safe driving.

Begin the **DO'S** with **Always …** Begin the **DON'T'S** with **Never …**

Example: Always fasten your seatbelt.



Look at the following sentences:

3

If + present, … future

If you **eat** too much, you **will become fat.**
If you **drive** too fast, the traffic police **will stop** and fine you.

Now look at this:

If + present, … instruction

If you want to see a fireman, **walk** past your local fire station any day of the week.
If the traffic light is red, **do not cross the road.**

Make instructions with ***if*** about the following:

If the radio is too loud, ………………………
If you are under 17, ………………………….
If you want the news, ………………………..

We can also write instructions with ***If*** like this:

4

Instruction + if + present

Walk past your local fire station, if you want to see a fireman.
Do not go or cross if the traffic light is red.

Change the other instruction in box 3 in the same way.
Now, change these instructions so that they begin differently. Follow the examples.

Example 1:
If the traffic light is red, don't cross.
Don't cross the road if the traffic light is red.

Example 2:
Go to Fire College, if you want to be a fireman.
If you want to be a fireman, go to fire collage.

1. If you want to get aware of the news, turn on the radio.
2. call 102 if you want an ambulance.
3. If you see a fire, don't waste any time and call fire station.
4. Call the police if you have an accident.
5. If you really want to join the fire service, get a secondary school certificate.

Writing

Writing from Notes

Sometimes students visit interesting places in their local region or people with interesting jobs. They come and talk to other students in the class. The letter below was written by a boy at a High School in Kabul to the commander of a fire station. First, study the letter with your teacher.

The name and address of the person you are writing to →

The commander,
Central fire station,
Phone No:
Kabul-Afghanistan

← Your name, address and the date

Sayed Abdullah-Sadaat
Class 11
Naderia High School
Kart-e-Parwan
Phone No:
Kabul-Afghanistan
19 March 2009

Dear Sir, →

Dear Sir,

I am a pupil at Naderia High School in Kabul, I and my classmates are learning about fire station and firemen at the moment in our English class. We are interested in visiting a fire station to find out what it is really like. If it is possible, would you please arrange a visit to your fire station for our class? We could come on any weekday at any time. If this is not possible, can somebody from the fire station come to our school and talk to the members of the English department about a day in the life of a fireman at a fire station?

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Thank you

Yours faithfully, →

Yours faithfully,
Sayed Abdullah-Sadaat

Now look at the notes which Sayed Abdullah took before he wrote the letter. See how he made sentences from them.

... pupil ... Naderia High School ... Kabul
... about fire station ... English classes.
... Interested in visiting a fire station...
... arrange a visit ... my class?
... any weekday... any time.
...not impossible ... somebody ... talk ... a fireman at a fire station?
... looking forward ... Thank you.

Now, use the notes to write in your notebooks a letter to a local hospital.

Revision

1 GIVING INSTRUCTIONS

A **Instructions**
Keep *a fire-extinguisher in the kitchen.*
Don't *let children play with matches.*

B **Strong instructions**
Always keep *a fire-extinguisher in the kitchen.*
Never *let children play with matches.*

C **Instructions with If**
If your clothes catch fire, **do not** runaway.
Don't runaway if *your clothes catch fire.*

2 ASKING QUESTIONS

If you want to know something, you often have to **ask a question.** To get the information you want, you must ask the **right question.**

A
What question do you ask if you want to know these things?
a. the meaning of a word.
b. the spelling of a word.
c. how to pronounce a word in a reading.
d. which word the teacher is explaining.
e. which line (or paragraph, or page) the teacher is on.

B
Practice asking and answering these questions with your partner.
a. What does ………. mean?
b. How do you spell ………….?
c. How do you pronounce this word? Or How is this word pronounced?
d. Which word are you explaining?
e. Which line (or paragraph, or page) are you on?

C
Remember that an unexpected question should begin with:
Excuse me, ….
Example: Excuse me, where is the Public Library?
Practice asking the questions in box B again. Begin with Excuse me, …

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT FIRES

Part 1







A What should you do before you begin reading?

Before you begin reading a new passage, always take a minute or two to look at it. Do not try to understand everything yet. Just look at the title, the pictures, and the way it is arranged. Try to get a general idea about its subject.

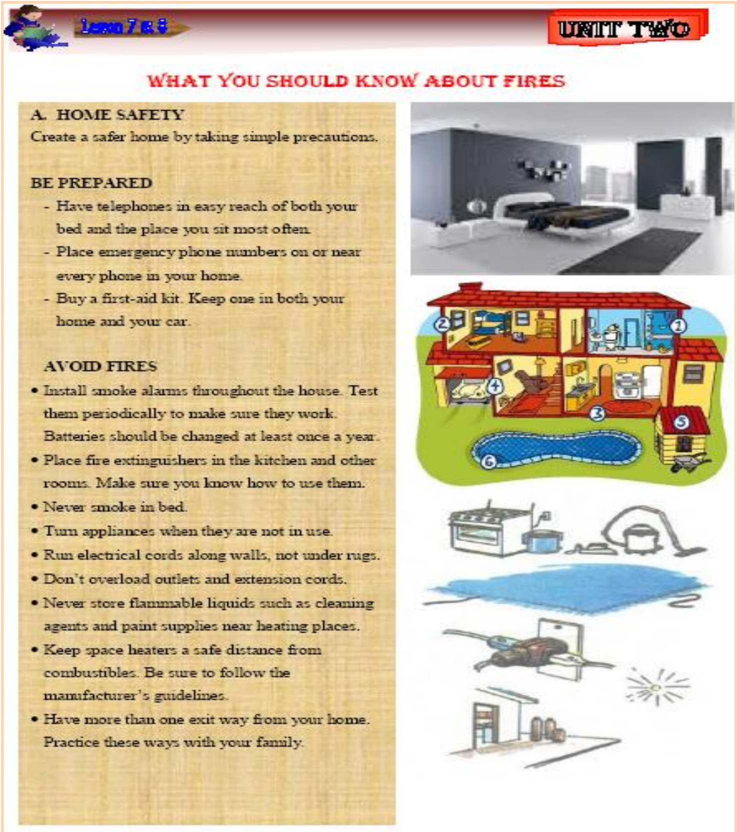
B What do you do when you come across new words?

New words can be in the text. What do you do when you see a new word? Do you immediately ask your teacher what it means? Do you look for it in a dictionary?

These things take time, and your teacher will not always be with you when you are reading. There are sometimes faster and simpler ways to find out the meaning of a word. You can guess the meaning of the word from the text and other words around it. You can ask your teacher or classmates.

One way is to look at the pictures.

Look at the title **What you should know about fires** from page 30.
Then, look at the pictures beside it.



Lesson 7 & 8 UNIT TWO

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT FIRES

A. HOME SAFETY
Create a safer home by taking simple precautions.

BE PREPARED
- Have telephones in easy reach of both your bed and the place you sit most often.
- Place emergency phone numbers on or near every phone in your home.
- Buy a first-aid kit. Keep one in both your home and your car.

AVOID FIRES
- Install smoke alarms throughout the house. Test them periodically to make sure they work. Batteries should be changed at least once a year.
- Place fire extinguishers in the kitchen and other rooms. Make sure you know how to use them.
- Never smoke in bed.
- Turn appliances when they are not in use.
- Run electrical cords along walls, not under rugs.
- Don't overload outlets and extension cords.
- Never store flammable liquids such as cleaning agents and paint supplies near heating places.
- Keep space heaters a safe distance from combustibles. Be sure to follow the manufacturer's guidelines.
- Have more than one exit way from your home. Practice these ways with your family.

Now choose the correct explanation to complete the sentences:

1. A fire alarm is
a. A practice for what to do in a fire.
b. A device which rings when there is a fire.
c. A kind of fire extinguisher.

2. A fire drill is
a. a practice for what to do in a fire.
b. A device which rings when there is a fire.
c. A kind of fire extinguisher.

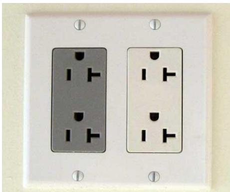
When you see a new word, always look at the pictures close to it. Something in the pictures may help you understand it.

Look at the passage in page 30. There are twelve points below the title ***Avoid Fires.*** Each point has words which you do not know.

Look at those short points at the pictures next to them.
Now look at the words and pictures below. Write each word under the correct pictures:

cigarette lighters
cigarettes
appliances
electrical cables
worn out electrical cables
plugs
outlets
cylinders


1 ______


2 ______


3 ______


4 ______

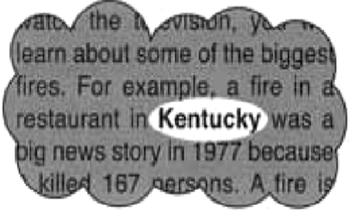

5 ______


6 ______


7 ______


8 ______

C What else can you do when you see a new word?





Kentucky

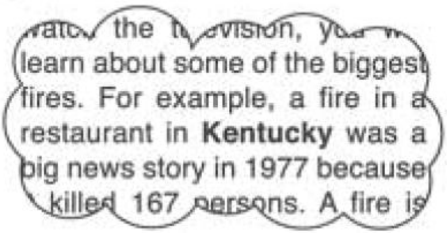
What does it mean?

What do you do when you see a new word like **Kentucky** in a reading passage and there is no picture to help you? Do you immediately ask your teacher what it means? Do you look for it in the dictionary? We know that these things take time, and your teacher will not always be with you when you are reading. There are sometimes other quick and simpler ways to know the meaning of a word.

Look at the word **Kentucky** again. What is special about it? … That's right; it begins with a capital letter. Now what do you know about Kentucky?

So Kentucky is a name. What kind of name? Is it the name of a person or a place?

Now read the other words that are around the word **Kentucky**. Do they help you?



Do you know what **Kentucky** means now?

Kentucky is the name of a ____________________________.

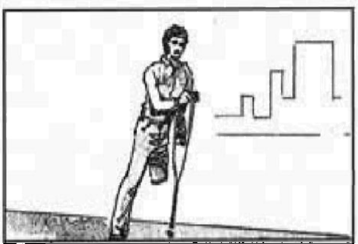
When you see a new word, always look at it carefully. Something in it may help you to understand it. Also look at the other words around it. They may tell you what it means.

D Can you guess what these new words mean?

Look at the two words listed below. Find each of them in the passage of page 18. (The line numbers are given here.) Read the other words that are around these words in the passage. They may help you guess the meaning.

Then copy each word under the correct picture.

Line 4:	**crippled**
Line 9:	**headlines**



1



2

E Some new words are like others which you already know.

Look at the two words listed below. Find each of them in the passage on page 18. (The line numbers are given here.) Can you remember another English word like each of these?

Write the word you remember next to each word below:

Line 13: **unnecessary** ______________________

Line 16: **carelessness** ______________________

What do you think the new words mean?

Discuss them with your classmates.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT FIRE

INTRODUCTION

Each year approximately 7, 000 people in the United States are killed in fires. In addition, fires injure around 200, 000 Americans. Some of these are burned so badly that they are crippled for the rest of their lives.

If you read the newspaper or watch the television, you will learn about some of the biggest fires. For example, a fire in a restaurant in Kentucky was a big news story in 1997 because it killed 167 persons. A fire in a hotel in Las Vegas in 1980 which killed 84 people also made the news headlines. However, such big fires are rare. Most of the 7, 000 deaths happen in small house fires that never appear in the world news.

Almost all deaths from fires are unnecessary. There are around two and a half million fires in the United States every year. A small number are started by lightening, but almost all the others are caused by carelessness.

Approximately 75, 000 fires every year are caused by children playing with matches. Usually, the children do not intend to start a fire. However, many of the fire which they start burn down buildings and kill people. Adults who are careless with cigarettes also start around 75, 000 fires a year.

There are many other causes of fires in addition to matches and cigarettes. Worn out electrical cables and careless cooking are two other main causes. Of course, some fires are not accidental. People sometimes start them on purpose, this is rare.

Unit 2

HOME SAFETY

AT THE END OF THIS UNIT, STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- discuss about first aids
- read a passage about accidents in the home and some other passages about fire.
- learn new words and use them in sentences.
- Learn and use some grammatical points such as: make and reply to suggestions.
- follow writing rules properly.

Discussion

HOME SAFETY

A. Discuss the following questions with your classmates:

1. What is a first-aid?
2. What will you do at first when you face an accident?
3. How can you put out fire if there is no water or nonflammable liquid?
4. Which are the most common accidents in the home?
5. Can you explain …
   a. Burns?
   b. Scalds?
   c. Electrocution?
   d. Suffocation?
   e. Poisoning?

B. Discuss in English with your teacher these general questions about home safety.

1. Think about the kitchen.
   What are the special dangers there?
2. Do the same for the other parts of the house:
   The living room, the bedroom, the bathroom, the garage and the garden.
3. Are the dangers the same for everyone in the family?



Reading

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

When most people think of accidents, they think of traffic accidents. However, a large number of accidents happen in the home. For instance, in the United States about 16 million people are hurt every year in their homes. Some of the most common accidents in the home are falls, burns, scalds, electrocution, suffocation and poisoning.

Of course, the dangers are not the same for every member of the family. Very young children and people between the ages of 60 and above have the most accidents in the home. Also, different age groups have different kinds of accidents.

Small children are very active and they love experimenting. They put everything into their mouths, so poisoning is a great danger. For example, some medicines look like sweets to them so they eat them. They play with everything, too, including sharp things like scissors and knives, so cuts are very common in small children. Most deaths in young children are the result of suffocation. They often put plastic bags over their heads. Then they cannot breathe.

Mothers and fathers often have different kinds of accidents. The greatest dangers for mothers are in the kitchen: burns or scalds from pots on the cooker, cuts from kitchen utensils, from open tins or from broke glass, and electric shocks from unsafe kitchen appliances.

Fathers often make house and car repairs themselves. So falling off ladders, using tools carelessly, and doing difficult electrical repairs are all dangers in the house for men. Also, as people get older, they need to keep fit: there are dangers from eating too much, from smoking and from too little exercise.

Older people develop problems with their sight and their hearing, and they become slower. Falls, burns, accidental overdoses of medicine and accidental gassing are the most common accidents for older people.

When you read this, you might feel that it will be difficult for you to reach old age. However, you can prevent many accidents if you take simple precautions and learn some basic first aid.

True/ False

Are the following sentences true or false? First, find the answer in the reading passage.

Then, write the line number. Finally, write T or F in the box.

Line …… .. ☐ 1. Burns are some of the most common accidents in the home.
Line …… . ☐ 2. Very old people have the most accidents in the home.
Line …… . ☐ 3. The largest number of deaths in young children is from cuts.
Line …… . ☐ 4. People are in dangers if they do not keep fit.
Line …… .. ☐ 5. One of the most common accidents for older people is poisoning.

Word Study

active (**ac** tive) (adj) always doing things or always ready to do things (from the noun **activity**).
People usually become less active as they get older.
Our headmaster is very active. He does a lot for the school.
*Complete this sentence:
Although he is over 90, he is still very ________.

appliance (ap **pli** ance) (n) a machine usually found in the house.
That shop sells kitchen appliances.





*Can you think of any other appliances?

death (n) the end of life.
There were several deaths in the road accidents.
He was a happy man until the day of his death.

develop (de **vel** op) (v-reg.) 1. to become bigger or more complete.
Education in Afghanistan has developed all over the country.
2. to get, to begin to have.
I think I am developing a cold.
*Which of the meanings above is correct for Accidents in the home?

difficult (**dif** ficult) (adj) the opposite of easy.
Driving is difficult for children.
*What is the most difficult subject at school?

exercise (**ex** cerise) (n) using or moving your body to keep healthy.
The doctor told him to take more exercise.
*Can you name more kinds of the healthiest kinds of exercise?

fit(adj) healthy because of exercise.

keep fit (v-irg: kept – kept) to stay healthy by exercising.
He keeps fit by walking five km everyday.

hearing (n) the ability to hear.
As she became older, her hearing sense became weak.

look like (v-reg.) to look almost the same as.
Ali looks like his older brother, Ehsan.
*What does the Kabul University's garden look like?

precaution (pre **cau** tion)(n) something which you do to prevent accidents or diseases.
You must take precautions against fire in your home.

shock(n) 1. Something bad and unexpected. The news of his father's death was a terrible shock to him.2. A feeling in the body after an accident when there is less activity of the heart, lungs, etc. You must always treat a person for shock after a bad accident.

electric shock the pain from electricity passing through a person's body.
*Which of the meanings of shock is correct for the passage Accident in the Home?

sight (n) the ability to see.
If you cannot see the blackboard, you should have your sight tested.

simple (**simp** le) (adj) easy, not difficult.
That was an extremely simple examination.

smoke(v-reg) to use cigarettes.
Smoking damage the lung.
* What does this sign mean?



sweet (n) a small piece of something to eat made from sugar or chocolate.
Children love sweets.
Eating too many sweets are not good for your teeth.
*Can you name some sweets which you buy from shops?

Word Study

Write the sentences in your notebook. Then, fill in the correct words.



sharp
difficult
simple
young

1. Mansor is only ten. He is too ______________ for secondary school.
2. The problem was too ___________. No one knew the answer.
3. The test was very _____________. Everybody passed.
4. That tool is very _______________. Be careful that you do not cut your hand.





scald
look like
develop
smoke

5. If you ___________, you will harm your lungs.
6. It is easy to ________________ colds in winter.
7. Usman and Adnan ______________ brothers but they are not.
8. You can ______________ yourself with boiling water.





precautions
appliances
shocks
sweets

9. That factory makes ______________ for washing clothes.
10. His parents do not let him eat a lot of ______________.
11. Airlines take ______________ to prevent accidents on their planes.
12. Electric __________ can come from playing with electrical equipments/ materials.

Grammar

1 .MAKING AND REPLYING TO SUGGESTIONS

Why don't you tell us what you do?



That's a good idea.

Make and reply to suggestions with these:

…take your medicine …visiting a doctor … play a game
… go shopping

You can also say no to suggestions. Do it like this:
Now reply to the suggestions above with these:

I'm afraid I can't. I don't know the words in English.
I'm afraid I can't. I left it at home.
I'm afraid I can't. I have to stay at home.

2 VERB + ING AS A NOUN

A. Remember, a verb + ing can be a noun. Read these sentences.

Electrocution **Poisoning** Suffocation **Falling** off ladders	is a great danger at home.



B. Now read these.

Make your children Familiar with dangers of	kitchen machines. **smoking.** broken glasses. **eating** too much.



C. Use these words at the beginning or at the end of sentences:

keeping fit
eating too much
fighting fires
putting sharp things in your mouth
experimenting
playing tennis
using tools carelessly
learning English



A. Write the –ing form of these words. Follow the examples.

add – ing.	Double the last letter and add –ing.	Take off e and add –ing.
Example	Example	Example
go **going**	Cut **cutting**	Come **coming**
1. **be**	1. **begin**	1. **arrange**
2. **do**	2. **get**	2. **give**
3. **see**	3. **put**	3. **have**
4. **happen**	4. **run**	4. **live**
5. **visit**	5. **swim**	5. **use**
6. **buy**	6. **hit**	6. **make**
7. **copy**	7. **stop**	7. **like**
8. **hurry**	8. **sit**	8. **write**
9. **pray**	9. **fit**	9. **wake**
10. **try**	10. **win**	10. **face**

B. Now change these sentences. Use verb + ing. Copy them in your notebook. Do not change the meaning.

Example: It is easier than you think to learn first aid.
Learning first aid is easier than you think.

1. It is fun to exercise.
2. It makes you good to play sports.
3. It can be quite difficult to keep fit.
4. It does not make you good to worry.
5. It is a good idea to turn off the TV before you go to bed.

WRITING RULES

1. **Read the following description of how to prevent accidents in the bathroom.**

PREVENTING ACCIDENTS IN THE BATHROOM

The most common accidents in the bathroom are falls and electric shocks. There are several simple precautions which you can take to prevent accidents in the bathroom. First, you should always keep them dry. You should always use a non-slip mat in the bath or shower. There should be a good light over the mirror. You should only operate electric razors with a special outlet. In addition, you should keep all medicines out of reach of children.

There are some things which you should never do. For example, you should never use electrical appliances in the bath and you should never touch light switches with wet hands. You should never use electrical outlets which are not specially designed for bathrooms. Finally, you should never leave razors and scissors in places where children can reach them.



2. **Now look below at the list of rules for preventing accidents in the bathroom.**
It was prepared from the description above.

PREVENT ACCIDENT IN THE BATHROOM

ALWAYS
1. Always have non-slip floors.
2. Always keep the floor dry and clean.
3. Always have a good light over the mirror.
4. Always use electric razors with a special outlet.
5. Always keep medicine out of reach of children.

NEVER
1. Never use electrical appliances in the bath.
2. Never touch light switches and uncover wires with wet hands.
3. Never use electrical outlets which are not specially designed for bathrooms.
4. Never leave razors and scissors in place where children can reach them.

Writing

A. Read this text about safety in the kitchen.
It describes how to prevent accidents in the kitchen.

PREVENTING ACCIDENTS IN THE KITHCEN

The most common accidents in the kitchen are burns, scalds, electric shocks, cuts and gassing. There are several simple precautions which you can take to prevent accidents in the kitchen. First, you should always make sure that the handles of pots and pans on the cooker are turned inwards. You should always keep the door of the cooker closed. You should keep sharp utensils out of reach of young children. In addition, you should always make sure that no gas is leaking from the cooker.

There are some things which you should never do. For example, you should never put too many appliances in one electrical outlet and you should never try to put out an oil fire with water. You should never touch electrical appliances with wet hands. Finally, you should never leave food cooking if you are not there.



B. Write a list of rules for preventing accidents in the kitchen in your notebook. Use the bathroom list on your book page26 as a model. Use titles, capital letters and numbers in the same way as they are used in your book.

Revision

ASKING QUESTIONS

2 Look at the form of the verb in two kinds of questions:

A

Mr. Roshangar teaches someone.
Who does Mr.Roshangar teach?

Some drinks look like water.
What do some drinks look like?

B

Someone teaches these pupils.
Who teaches these pupils?

Something looks like water.
What looks like water?

Now ask questions to find out who or what X is.

A

Examples:
The bus brings X.
Who does the bus bring?
He teaches X.
What does he teach?

Electricity hurts X.
He has started reading X.
Last month, he did X.
They wrote to X.
The kind of accident changes with X.
There are rules for X.

B

Examples:
X teaches English.
Who teaches English?
X brings the pupils.
What brings the pupils?

X has a lot of accidents in the home.
X has been waiting to see a doctor.
X started writing a letter.
X should be fun.
X is man-made.
X can scald you.



Revision

A. Write the correct preposition in each sentence.

off	Across	Of
for	To	On
over	By	In
about	With	For
at	Out of	By

1. You can fall ______ things which are left on the stairs.
2. The ambulance arrived ____ the accident very quickly.
3. Falling ________ the ladder is a danger when you clean upstairs window.
4. Thank you __________ your letter.
5. I will tell you __________ the fire service.
6. Let me explain the rules _____________ them.
7. Never try to put out oil fires __________ water.
8. There is a bridge _________ that busy road for people who want to walk.
9. She went __________ the house and into garden.
10. She passed the exam _________ working hard.
11. They found their English books _________ their bags.
12. Some boys go to school ___________ bike.
13. A lot ____________ accidents happen in the home.
14. Read the exercise ___________ this page.
15. How many marks do you get _______ each correct answer?

B. Read the sentences. Make questions for the answers on the right.

1. Ms. Nelofar told the principal about the students.

Question	Answer
a. (example) who told the principle about the students?	Ms. Nelofar.
b. who did	The principal.
c. what	The students.

2. The book describes accidents for doctors.

Question	Answer
a. What	The book.
b. What	Accidents.
c. Who	Doctors.

3. Elyas studied grammar with his friends.

Question	Answer
a.	Elyas.
b.	Grammar.
c.	His friends..

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT FIRES

A. HOME SAFETY

Create a safer home by taking simple precautions.

BE PREPARED

- Have telephones in easy reach of both your bed and the place you sit most often.
- Place emergency phone numbers on or near every phone in your home.
- Buy a first-aid kit. Keep one in both your home and your car.

AVOID FIRES

- Install smoke alarms throughout the house which give you warnings when smoke begins to fill a room. Test them periodically to make sure they work. Batteries should be changed at least once a year.
- Place fire extinguishers in the kitchen and other rooms. Make sure you know how to use them.
- Never smoke in bed.
- Children should not use matches and cigarette lighters.
- Turn off appliances when they are not in use.
- Children should not go near the cooker.
- Run electrical cords along walls, not under rugs.
- Don’t overload outlets and extension cords.
- Never store flammable liquids such as cleaning agents and paint supplies near heating places.
- Keep heaters at a safe distance from combustibles. Be sure to follow the manufacturer’s guidelines.
- Have more than one exit way from your home.
- Keep gas cylinders into the shade, and do not keep them in hot places.

Practice these ways with your family.













PROTECT YOUR HOME AND FAMILY FROM COOKING FIRES







Each year more than 100,000 home fires happen in the kitchen, killing hundreds of people and injuring thousands. Most of these fires can be prevented.

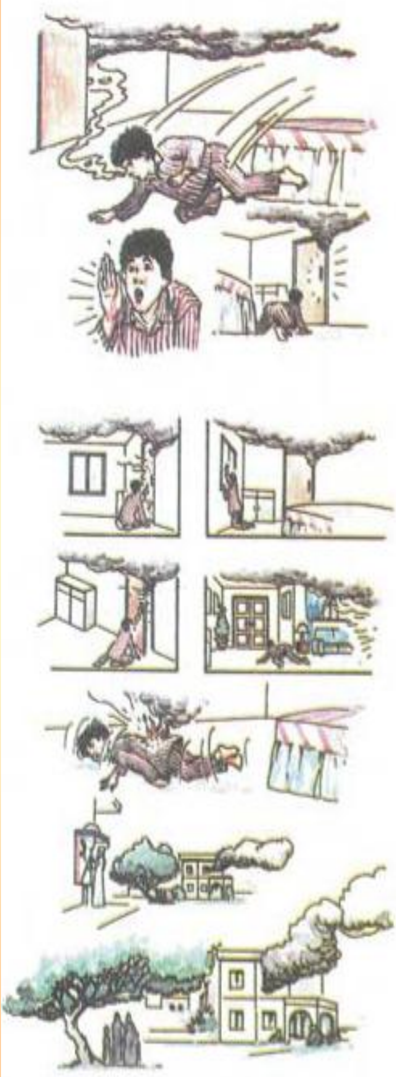
Steps to prevent cooking fires:

- Never leave cooking unattended. Two out of five deaths in home cooking fires occur because the cooking was unattended.
- Keep cooking area clean: Always wipe appliances and surfaces after cooking to prevent grease buildup.
- Do not store flammable objects near the stove. Curtains, pot holders, dish towels and food packaging can easily catch fire.
- Always turn pot handles toward the center of the stove- Turning handles inward can prevent pots from being knocked off the stove or pulled down by small children.
- Wear short or close-fitting sleeves when cooking- Fires can occur when clothing comes in contact with stovetop burners.
- Heat cooking oil slowly: Heating oil too quickly can easily start a fire. Never leave hot oil unattended.
- Teach children safe cooking: Young children should be kept at least 3 feet (1 meter) away from the stove while older family members are cooking. Older children should cook only with permission and under the supervision of an adult.

WHAT TO DO IN A REAL FIRE

What should you do if you wake up at night and realize that there is a fire? Here is some advices from experts:

- Get out of bed and crawl onto the floor. The air is cleaner and cooler there because hot air, smoke and gasses from a fire all rise to the ceiling.
- Shout to warn the rest of the family.
- Crawl to the bedroom door.
- If the door has got hot, do not open it. Crawl to the window and open it. Leave through the window or wait there for the firemen.
- If your bedroom door has not got hot, open it carefully. If the air is not too hot, crawl to the nearest exit.
- If your clothes catch fire, do not run. Stand still. Then fall to the floor and roll around. That will help put out the flames.
- Meet your family at the meeting place and phone the fire service.
- Never go back into the building for any reason.



Fire Drill

It is a practice of actions or ways to leave a building safely and quickly when it is in fire. You should know what to do when there is a fire. Pretend there is fire in your house. A person is shouting "Fire". All the family members leave the house according to the plan you have decided before.



B. **Read and circle your responses to the questions below.**

IS YOUR HOME SAFE FROM FIRE?

The answer may surprise you.

Cooking Safety

Yes **No** Does an adult always stay in the kitchen when food is cooked on the stove?

Yes **No** Do you keep a proper fitting lid near the stove when you are cooking?

Yes **No** Are pot handles turned inward so they can't be bumped.

Yes **No** Are curtains, utensils, paper towels and other things that can burn well away from the stove?

Yes **No** Is there a "kid-free" zone of one meter around the stove when adults are cooking?

Heating safety

Yes **No** If space heaters are used in your home, are they at least one meter away from things that can burn, including curtains, furniture and pets?

Yes **No** Does your fireplace has a sturdy screen to catch sparks?

Yes **No** Has your chimney been inspected and cleaned during the past year?

Yes **No** Are propane tanks, gasoline, or other fuels stored safely outside your home?

Matches and Lighters

Yes **No** Are matches and lighters stored out of the reach of children, in a locked cabinet?

Yes **No** If you smoke, do you have just one lighter or book of matches and keep it with you at all times?

Yes **No** Do you encourage smokers in your household to smoke outside?

Electrical Safety

Yes **No** Are electrical cords in good condition, without cracks or frayed areas?

Yes **No** Are extension cords used safely?
(Are they not under carpets or across doorways?)

Yes **No** Are kitchen appliance such as the kettle, coffee-maker, toaster oven and microwave, plugged into separate outlets?

Home Fire Escape Planning

Yes **No** Are all of the exits in your home clear of furniture, toys and clutter?
Yes **No** Do you have a home fire escape plan that includes two ways out of every room (if possible)?
Yes **No** Have you picked a safe place outside where everyone will meet after exiting the home?
Yes **No** Have you practiced a home fire drill with everyone in your household?

Smoke Alarms

Yes **No** Does your home have working smoke alarms on each storey and outside all sleeping areas?
Yes **No** Are the batteries working in all your smoke alarms?
Yes **No** Do you have a designated person to test the smoke alarms monthly and change the batteries all test once per year?

What's Your Score?

Add up the number of "yes" responses in your checklist. Give yourself one point for each "yes" response.
Our Score: ___________
If you answered "yes" to all of the 22 checklist questions above, congratulations! You are a fire safety expert!
If you answered "yes" to at least 15 questions, you're well on your way to a fire safe home.
If you answered "yes" to between 10 and 15 questions, you're on the right track but there is still some work to be done.

If you answered "yes" to fewer than 10 questions, there are some important changes that need to be made around your home to make sure everyone in your home is safe from fire.

C. Revision.

1.Discuss these questions with your teacher:

a. What should you do before you begin reading a new passage?
b. Make a list of some ways to get the main idea of the subject before reading.
c. What should you do when you see a new word in the passage?
d. Should you read the passage silently or aloud? Why?
e. What should you do after you read the passage the first time?

Unit 3

The early spread of ISLAM

AT THE END OF THIS UNIT, STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- **discuss about the early spread of Islam.**
- **comprehend the main message of a passage.**
- **learn new words and use them in sentences.**
- **know how to change active into passive/passive into active voice.**
- **write a paragraph using the notes.**

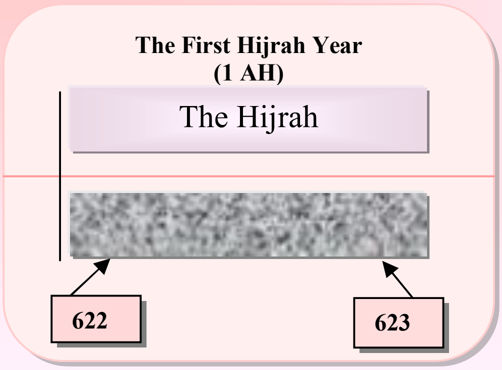
Discussion

THE EARLY SPREAD OF ISLAM



Look at the map and answer these questions:

1. What does the green color on the map mean?
2. In which directions did Islam spread to?
3. Can you name some Islamic countries?
4. What is the difference between Hijrah dates (AH) and Gregorian dates (AD)?



Note: The prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) and his followers moved permanently from Mecca to Madinah in 622 AD which became the first year in the Islamic or Hijrah calendar (AH).



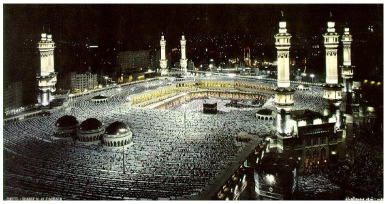
Reading

A. THE EARLY SPREAD OF ISLAM

Holy Quran was revealed to prophet Mohammad (PBUH) over a period of 23 years. Islam is the religion of peace and justice. When the message of Islam was first taken beyond the Arabian Peninsula in peace, the enemies of Islam and their armies tried to stop its spread. As the Muslims advanced to the north, they were met by soldiers of the Roman Empire. In 634 AD, the Muslims captured Damascus from them. Soon afterwards, they took Jerusalem. They finally defeated the Romans in 636. In the east, the Muslims had to fight the Persian army. (It took them only twenty-years to introduce Islam there).

From 715 AD, Islam began to spread into Turkey. By 717, it reached the borders of Europe.

In North Africa, the Muslims had to fight against Roman soldiers again. Again they were successful. By 642 AD, northern Egypt was controlled by the Muslims. The Last Roman army on the continent was defeated near Carthage in 667. Soon, Arabic language replaced Latin along the Mediterranean coast to the Atlantic Ocean. The countries that we call Algeria and Al Maghreb Morocco today were joined from 670. From there, the Muslims crossed by sea into Spain in 711. By 714, that country and Portugal were both ruled by the Muslims.







B. True/False

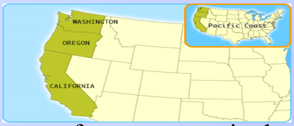
First, find the answer in the reading passage. Then, write the line number. Finally, write T or F in the box.

Line.......... ☐ 1. AH means Hijrah or Islamic calendar.
Line .... ☐ 2. Islam was taken beyond the Arabian Peninsula in peace.
Line .... ☐ 3. Islam first spread to the north and to the east.
Line .... ☐ 4. Islam spread to Turkey before it spread to Egypt.
Line .... ☐ 5. The Muslims were defeated near Carthage.
Line .... ☐ 6. The Muslims crossed into Spain by land.

Word Study

against (a gainst) (prep) Against is a preposition, like at, in, from, over, etc. Football teams play against each other.
You can put a ladder against a wall in order to climb it.

coast (n) The coast is the land at the edge of the sea. An island has a coast around it.
The Pacific coast is located in the United State.



*Name some famous coasts in the world.

continent (**con** tinent) (n) a large area of land. There are six continents in the world. Africa, Asia, Antarctica, Australia, Europe, America
* Say where each continent is on the map.



far (adj) Far is more used in questions (see A below) and negatives (see C below), than in positive sentences (see B below).

A. How far is it from this town to that town?
B. It is along way.
C. No, it isn't. It isn't far.

Note the comparative and superlative forms of 'Far' are:

Further **Furthest**

ocean (o cean) (n) a very large sea. The biggest ocean is the Pacific. The one between Europe and America is Atlantic. The Arctic is in the far north. The Antarctica is in the far south. The Indian Ocean is the one nearest to Afghanistan.
*Can you name the famous Oceans in the world?

permanently (per manently) (adv) for a long time; for all time. If you are in a place permanently, you are there for a long time or perhaps for all your life.
Are you going to be at school permanently or will you leave and get a job?

permanent (adj) I am staying in Mazar e Sharif for a month but my permanent home is in Kabul.
*When someone goes for sight seeing and stays in a hotel, is the hotel his permanent home?

successful (suc **cess** ful) (adj) A successful person is someone that does well.
Our team was successful. We won the tournament.

Success (n)
*Which other adjectives are formed from the noun+ -ful?
*Which others form the negative with un-?
We wish you success with your answers.

unsuccessful (unsuc **cess** ful) (adj) An unsuccessful person is someone that does poorly.
Our team was unsuccessful. We lost the tournament.



Word Studv

A. Copy the sentences in your notebook. Then, fill in the space with the words.

Turkey
English
Asia
the Antarctica
Antarctica

1.______________ is covered with ice and snow.
2. One of the coolest oceans is _______________.
3. Afghanistan is in __________________.
4. __________ is spoken all over England.
5. ______________ is between Asia and Europe.



the Indian Ocean
the Mediterranean
North America
the Arctic
the Atlantic

6. ______________ is a sea, not an ocean.
7. ______________ is the ocean at the top of the world map.
8. ______________ is between Africa and South America.
9. ______________ is to the south east of the Arabian Peninsula.
10. ______________ has two large countries: Canada and the U.S.A.



fight
capture
control
occupy
defeat

11. Iced roads make it more difficult to __________ a car.
12. A soldier must ____________ for his country.
13. Can their team ____________ ours in next week's match?
14. Who will ______________ this office when the new building opens?
15. A soldier must sometimes _______________ his enemy instead of killing him.



against
successful
furthest
permanent
beyond

16. Our house is the __________ up the hill.
17. Some students stay at school ______________ the age of sixteen.
18. Our journey to Bamyan was _____________. We enjoyed ourselves.
19. Our team is playing __________ their team next week.
20. We are not staying here long. It is not our ______________ home.



continent
empire
border
hill
army

21. In a hotel on the _____________, you should have a good view of the city.
22. China is a large country in the ____________ of Asia.
23. If you want to be a soldier, you should join the _______________.
24. There were a lot of countries in the Roman ______________.
25. You must show your passport at the ______________.

B. Complete the spelling of these words from the previous lessons.

1. a __ __ iance	**7. p __ __ stic**
2. d __ __ th	**8. prec __ t __ on**
3. d __ v __ l __ p	**9. sh __ __ p**
4. dil __ ic __ __ t	**10. sh __ __ k**
5. ex __ __ cise	**11. sim __ __ e**
6. ov __ r __ ose	**12. y __ __ ng**



Grammar

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

A. Look at these sentences and read:

1. Somebody built this house in 2008.
2. This house was built by somebody in 2008.

1 In sentence 1, the tense of the verb is past. The sentence is active. In other words, the subject (somebody) did the action (built) on the object (this house) and we want to know the subject (somebody).

We can show the action in an active sentence like this:

A C T I V E

Our neighbours	built	this house
S	V	O

2 In sentence 2, the tense of the verb is also past. The sentence is passive. In other words, the subject of the sentence (somebody) is not the target to know about. But our target is object of the sentence (the house) to learn about. If we want to know who did the action in the passive, we have to add "by" Example: The house was built by our neighbours in 2008.

We can show the action in a passive sentence like this:

P A S S I V E

The house	was built	by our neighbours

Remember: In the passive,

a. the action happens to the subject:
b. we can add by … to show who does the action.

B. Now change these sentences from active to passive.

1. The Muslims spread Islam.
2. Some boys were helping the wounded man.
3. He broke the glass.
4. The driver stopped the train.
5. The horse kicked the man.
6. I wrote a letter.

C. Now change these sentences from passive to active.

1. Spain was ruled by the Muslims.
2. The building was damaged by the fire.
3. Ahmad is helped by Ali.
4. The bird was killed by a cruel boy.
5. She was praised by his father.
6. He was taken to the hospital by his friend.

Writing

WRITING FROM NOTES

a. Read this paragraph about the Muslims and the Romans.

Against the Roman in the North

As the Muslims advanced to the north, they were met by the Romans. In 634 AD, the Muslims captured Damascus from them. Soon afterwards, they took Jerusalem. They finally defeated them in 636.

b. Now make up a paragraph from these notes about the Ramadan month.

Ramadan	9th month of the Muslim calendar
Fast	refrain from eating
27th day	Quran was revealed
Laylat ul Qadr	the grand night

c. Your paragraph might look like this. Note the underlined title.

The Month of Ramadan

The holy month of Ramadan is the 9th month of the Muslim calendar. During Ramadan all the Muslims "Fast" or refrain from eating from dawn to dusk. It is also believed that during this holy month, the Quran was revealed (believed to be on the 27th day of Ramadan- "Laylat ul Qadr" or "The grand night" to the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) as a complete guidance and a mean of salvation to mankind.

d. As you write a paragraph, make sure you do the following things.

1. Write and underline the title.
2. Use capital for the first letters of all important words in the title.
3. Leave five-letter spaces empty at the beginning of the first line of the paragraph.
4. Write each letter as carefully as you can.
5. Leave one space between words.
6. Leave two-letter space between sentences.
7. Start each sentence with a capital letter.
8. Write complete sentences.
9. End each sentence with a full stop.
10. Spell all the words correctly.

Revision

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

A

We use an active voice to say what the subject does and a passive verb to say what happens to the subject.

Active	Passive
After the accident, someone **called** the police and they **detained** the drunk driver.	After the accident, the police **were called** and the drunk driver **was detained**.

B

We use object of an active verb as the subject of a passive verb. We can't make passives from intransitive verbs.

We clear the table and wash the dishes.	The table is cleared and the dishes are washed.
We swam everyday. Ali came later.	NOT ~~Ali was come later.~~

C

The passive verb has two parts. We use a form of the verb be plus a past participle.

You have to rewrite the first paragraph.	The first paragraph has to be rewritten.

We can use a by-phrase after the passive verb to say who or what causes the action.

My car was repaired by Ahmad.	Some roads are blocked by fallen trees.



Revision

Practice giving instructions and change them from active into passive.

For example: They make shoes in that factory.

Shoes are made in that factory.

1. People must not leave bicycles in the driveway.

2. They built that building in 2009.

3. The students will finish the course by July.

4. They are repairing the streets this month.

5. They make these tools of plastic.

E. Read the instructions below. And change passive into active.

For example: The new product design has been finished.

They have finished the new product.

1. Dinner was being cooked when I arrived.

2. Were you taught English?

3. The preparations had been finished by the time the guests arrived.

4. Care should be taken when working on electrical equipment.

5. Japanese will be spoken at the meeting.

A. Read the passage once again. Match the words in Column A to their synonyms in Column B.

A	B
1. surrender	a. order
2. pleasure	b. symbolize
3. decree	c. occupation
4. compassion	d. tool
5. influence	e. common
6. community	f. give up
7. fugitive	g. effect
8. portion	h. group of people
9. communal	i. escapee
10. obligatory	j. part
11. youth	k. required
12. function	l. adolescence
13. status	m. condition
14. instrument	n. happiness
15. embody	o. sympathy

B. Find the following words' meaning from dictionary then use them in sentences.

1. Revealed
2. Angle
3. Divine
4. Interpolation
5. Scripture
6. Worship
7. Pilgrimage
8. Attribute
9. Emancipation
10. Encompass

C. Prepare to read the passage silently at home.

ISLAM

The literal meaning of Islam is peace; surrender of one's will i.e. losing oneself for the sake of God and surrendering one's own pleasure for the pleasure of God. The message of Islam was revealed to the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) 1,400 years ago. It was revealed through angel Gabriel (on whom be peace) and was thus preserved in the Holy Quran.

The prime message of Islam is the Unity of God, that the Creator of the world is One and He alone is worthy of worship and that Muhammad (PBUH) is His Messenger and Servant. The follower of this belief is thus a Muslim. A Muslim's other beliefs are: To believe in God's angels, previously revealed Books of God, all the prophets from Adam to Jesus (peace be on them), the day of Judgment. Indeed a Muslim believes in all the Decrees of God. A Muslim has five main duties to perform, namely; bearing witness to the Unity of God and Muhammad (PBUH) as His Messenger, observing the prescribed prayer, payment of Zakat, keeping the fasts of Ramadan and performing the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Muslims believe that each person is born pure. The Holy Quran tells us that God has given human beings a choice between good and evil and wanted him to seek God's pleasure through performing good deeds; faith, prayer and charity. According to Islamic belief that God created mankind from one male and female and made them tribes and families that they may know each other; surely the most honorable among them with Allah is the one who is the most pious and careful in his duty.

Islam's main message is to worship God and to treat all God's creation with kindness and compassion. Rights of parents in old age, orphans and needy are clearly stated. Women's rights were safeguarded 1,400 years ago when the rest of the world was in total darkness about emancipation. Islamic teachings encompass every imaginable situation and its rules and principles are truly universal and have stood the test of time.

Islam teaches that the path to spiritual development is open to all. Any individual who searches the One Creator can seek nearness to God through sincere and earnest worship; it is central to establishing a relationship with the Almighty Allah. This positive message for humanity fills hearts with hopes and courage.

At present there are 1.5 billion Muslims worldwide and they are from the majority in more than 50 countries of the world. Today Islam is the fastest growing faith in the world its beautiful message is reaching millions in the far corner of the earth.

Islam in Afghanistan

Approximately 99 percent of Afghanistan's people are Muslims, and out of them, 80-85% are Sunni of the Hanafi School; while 15-20% are Shi'a, the majority of whom are Twelver. There is also a strong influence of Sufism among both Sunni and Shi'a communities. There are about 1.5 billion Muslims all over the world and Afghanistan is part of Islamic Ummah.



EARLY HISTORY

At the end of the 7th century, Muslims entered into the area now known as Afghanistan after decisively defeating the Sassanians in Nihawad. Following this colossal defeat, the last Sassanid Emperor, Yazdegerd III, who became a hunted fugitive, fled eastward deep into Central Asia. In pursuing Yazdegerd, the route the Muslims selected to enter the area was from north-eastern Iran, and thereafter into Herat where they stationed a large portion of their army before advancing toward eastern Afghanistan.

TODAY

Islam is a central, pervasive influence throughout Afghanistan; religious observances. In addition to central Friday mosques for weekly communal prayers which are not obligatory but generally attended, smaller community-maintained mosques stand at the center of villages, as well as in all corners of Afghanistan and nation.

Almost every Afghan has at one time during his youth studied at a mosque school; for many this is the only formal education they receive. Because Islam is a total way of life and functions as a comprehensive code of social behavior regulating all human relationships, individual and family status depends on the proper observance of the society's value system based on concepts defined in Islam.

Sharia law and customery laws are practiced in Afghanistan since the rise of Islam.



D. Now choose the correct answer.

1. The literal meaning of Islam is …
   - a. fight
   - b. peace
   - c. sadness
   - d. pleasure

2. The message of Islam was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
   - a. 1.500 years ago
   - b. 2.000 years ago
   - c. 1.400 years ago
   - d. 1.300 years ago

3. The prime message of Islam is the …
   - a. Unity of God
   - b. The messenger
   - c. The holy Quran
   - d. The Muslim

4. A Muslim has … main duties to perform.
   - a. one
   - b. two
   - c. four
   - d. five

5. Islam's main message is …
   - a. payment of zakat
   - b. to worship God (Allah)
   - c. rights of parents in old age
   - d. keeping the fast of Ramadan

6. At present there are ……….. Muslims worldwide.
   - a. 2 billion
   - b. 1.5 million
   - c. 1.5 billion
   - d. 3 million

7. Today Islam is the …. Growing faith in the world.
   - a. latest
   - b. fastest
   - c. far
   - d. nearest

8. Approximately …. Percent of people of Afghanistan are Muslims.
   - a. 70
   - b. 80
   - c. 99
   - d. 95

9. At the end of 7th century, the Muslims entered into Afghanistan after defeating …
   - a. Yazdegerd III
   - b. Sassanians
   - c. Iranians
   - d. Suffism

10. Islam is a …… pervasive influence throughout Afghan society.
    - a. Central
    - b. Middle
    - c. End
    - d. Round

11. …. are practiced in Afghanistan since the rise of Islam.
    - a. French laws
    - b. Local laws
    - c. English laws
    - d. Islamic Shariah and customary laws.

Unit 4

The Food which we EAT

AT THE END OF THIS UNIT, STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- discuss about the food they eat.
- Read and learn passages about food for energy and healthy eating.
- know the new words and use them in sentences.
- use which, who and that as a subject and review some grammatical points.
- write paragraphs using the notes provided.



Discussion

THE FOOD WHICH WE EAT

1. Which of these meals would you choose?

A



B



2. Why did you choose **A** or **B**?
3. Which meal do you think is more balanced?
4. Which meal do you think is healthier?
5. Is any of the food here bad for your health? Why?
6. What kind of food do our bodies need?
7. What do you think junk food means?
8. Can you think of any examples of junk food?

Vocabulary practice

Complete each sentence with the correct word(s) from the box.

junk food	calories	attractive
fresh	junk yard	hamburgers
supply		soft drinks

1. That meal is very ____________________. It looks good.
2. ______________ come in tins or bottles and usually have a lot of sugar.
3. Is that date ____________________? Yes, I've just taken it from the tree.
4. We are going to have ______________, fried chicken and tea for lunch.
5. We measured the energy in food in _____________________.
6. Butter and oil give our bodies fats. Rice and sugar _________ carbohydrates.
7. Chocolate and cake are kinds of ____________________.
8. We find old, broken cars in a __________________.











Reading

FOOD FOR ENERGY

Fuel for the Human Machine

The human body is like a machine that is moving and working all the time. All machines need fuel to give them energy. The fuel for the human body is food and most of the energy comes from two substances in our food: carbohydrates and fats. Carbohydrates are found in food like potatoes, bread, cereals (rice, wheat, corn, etc.) and sugar. Fats come from food like cheese, butter, oil and meat.

Calories

Energy in food is measured in calories. For example, an apple has about 40 calories, an egg has about 80, a fresh date has 15, and a tomato has around 12.

Too Many calories

You need about 40 calories a day for each kilo that you weigh. So if you weigh 60 kilos, you will need about 2,400 calories per day. If a person eats more calories than he needs, his body stores the extra calories as fat. A person who gets all the calories he/she needs in daily meals but in addition drinks only one tin of soft drink a day may gain five kilos per year.



Food like this gives us carbohydrates.



Food like oil, butter and meat supplies fats.



Compare the number of calories in an apple with the number of calories in a tin of soft drink.

Unfortunately, food which contains carbohydrates is usually cheaper than other food and it is often convenient and attractive. All "junk food" contains lots of carbohydrates and fats. If your diet contains a lot of junk food, you will probably get fat which may cause a lot of disease.

 +  +  = 



Reading Question

Write answers to the questions below.

First, find the answer on page 51 of your book.
Then write the numbers of the lines where you found the answer.
Finally, write the answer to the question.

E.g., How is energy in food measured?

I found the answer in lines 12 to 13.

In calories

1. Why does the human body need food?

2. Which one has more calories, an egg or a tomato?

3. Why do soft drinks have a lot of calories?

4. How many kilos may you gain in one year if you drink two tins of soft drink a day?

5. Why will you probably get fat if you eat a lot of junk food?

Word Study

cereals (**ce** reals) (n) Cereals are a family of plants which we use for food. They are not the same as vegetables. They all produce something called grain, which is the part that we use for food. (See the picture below.)
Wheat and rice are cereals.
*Look at the picture below and name two more cereals.



convenient (con **ven** ient) (adj) easy to use or easy to get.
My house is convenient for the meeting because you can all reach it easily.
The business class seats on a plane are more convenient than the economy class.
*Why is junk food often very convenient?

energy (en ergy) (n) the ability to do work.
Petrol supplies the energy to move cars.
Electrical energy is a clean form of energy.
*Complete this sentence:
Food supplies the ______ for the human body.

extra (**ex** tra) (adj) added; more than usual or necessary.
During the Eid days, extra buses are operating in the city.
*Complete this sentence:
Your marks in this exam are not very good.
If you want to get better marks, you will need to do ______ work.

gain (v-reg) If you gain something, you have more of it. For example, if you gain strength, you become stronger:
He has gained strength since he came out of hospital.
If you gain weight, you become heavier or fatter.
He has gained ten kilos since last year.
*What will happen to you if you eat too much?

store (v-reg.) To store something is to put it in a place and keep it there.
You must store the extra food in the fridge if you are not going to eat them immediately.
Some animals and insects collect food in summer and store it for the winter.
*What does the human body do with extra calories?

substance (**sub** stance) (n) a material.
Ice and water are the same substance which can have different forms.

unfortunately (un **for** tunately) (adv) When you say or write the word unfortunately, it means that you are sorry about something, that it is not what you wanted to happen or that you do not think that it is right.
Unfortunately, I cannot come to see you because my father is ill.
I would like to help you but unfortunately I cannot.
*Make a sentence which begins with the word. Unfortunately and continues with because.



Word Study

Copy the sentences in your notebook. Then, choose and fill in the right word.

convenient
fresh
attractive
balanced



1. The 303 bus is very ______________. It leaves at the right time. It stops outside my house and it stops outside my office.
2. This meal is ___________. It contains exactly the right mixture of food.
3. I think that this picture is _____________. I like the color.
4. I do not like to eat food from tins. I like ____________ food.

diet
energy
fuel
substance



5. Some animals eat only plants. Some eat only meat. The __________ of other animals contains both plants and meat.
6. Scientist is looking for a new ____________ instead of petrol to use in cars.
7. Wood is a strong _________ which is useful for building.
8. The ability to do work is called ______________.

supply
store
gain
contain

9. Cereals, potatoes, bread and sugar __________ calories for our bodies.
10. Soft drinks ___________ a lot of sugar.
11. We can _____________ a lot of information in computers.
12. If you eat too much, you will ____________ weight.

Grammar

TAKING OUT WHICH, WHO AND THAT

1

Which, who and that as subjects

Do you remember these sentences?

There are several courses **which are going on here at the same time.**
Those are the trainees **who study geography.**

In these sentences, which, and who are subjects:

Which S Who	are going on V study	here at the same time geography.

We can take out which and who if we change the verbs.
They become v+ ing: (The same is true for that)

There are several courses going on here at the same time.
Those are the trainees studying geography.

2

Which, who and that as objects

Now look at these sentences?

Cereals are a family of plants which we use for food.
You need about 40 calories a day for each kilo that you weigh.

In these sentences, which and who are objects:

Which O that	we S you	use for food weigh

We can take out which and that.
We do not need to make any other changes: (The same is true for who.)

Cereals are a family of grains we use for food.
You need about 40 calories a day for each kilo you weigh.



Grammar

A

Remember:
When which, who and that are subjects, like this:

Those are the trainees	who study geography. that study geography.

We can shorten them like this:

Those are the trainees studying geography.

In these three examples from your book, who and which are subjects. Shorten them the same way.

1. A person who studies all the subjects passes the exam.
2. Food which contains carbohydrates is usually cheaper than other food.
3. Students who read newspaper get a lot of extra information.

B

Remember:
When which, who and that are objects, like this:

Cereals are a family of plants	which we use for food. that we use for food.

We can shorten them like this:

Cereals are a family of plants we use for food.

In these three sentences, that is an object. Shorten them the same way.

1. The book that I borrowed from Tariq has been very useful.
2. The teacher that I need help from is the English teacher in our school.
3. The food that we eat is very important.

C **In these six sentences, which, who and that are either subjects or objects.**
First, decide if they are subjects or objects. Then shorten them correctly.

1. The human body is like a machine that is moving and working all the time.
2. The part of the plant which we use for food is called grain.
3. Food which contains carbohydrates is usually cheaper than the other food.
4. The first town which the Muslims captured was Damascus.
5. The man who I saw was our teacher.



Writing

WRITING FROM NOTES

1. Look at these sentences about carbohydrates and fats.

<u>Carbohydrates and Fats</u>

Most of the energy for the human body comes from two substances in our food: carbohydrates and fats. Cereals (rice, wheat, corn, etc.) and sugar contain carbohydrates. Fats come from food like cheese, butter, oil and meat

2. It is possible that this paragraph was written from notes like these:

Carbohydrates and Fats

Energy … two substances
Carbohydrates … fats
Potatoes, breads, cereals (rice, wheat, corn, etc.) sugar
Cheese, butter, oil, meat

4. Read these notes about proteins and minerals. Then write a paragraph in your notebook.

repair work and strengthening… two substances
proteins …. Minerals
lean meat, fish, chicken, milk, cheese, eggs
milk, lean meat, green vegetables, cereals



Revision

1 Taking out which, who and that

A

When they are **subjects,** for example:

Those are the trainees **who study** geography.

We take them out and change the verb to **v + ing**:

Those are the trainees **studying** geography.

B

When they are **objects,** for example:

Cereals are a family of grains **which** we use for food.

We take them out and make no other changes:

Cereals are a family of grains we use for food.

2 If + present, ... present

A

Do you remember these?

If + present …future

If you **eat** too much, you **will become** fat.

If you **drive** too fast, the police **will stop** you.

Here are some more sentences like these:

If you **weigh** 60 kilos, you **will need** about 2,400 calories a day.

If a person eats more than he needs, his body **will store** the extra energy as fat.

B

Now here is something new. Look at this sentence:

If + present … present

If a person eats more than he needs, his body **stores** the extra energy as fat.

If the result is always true, we can use the present tense instead of the future.

Here is another example:

If you boil water, it **becomes** steam.



Lesson 6

UNIT FOUR

Revision

Look at these sentences:

If you boil water, it will become steam. = If you boil water, it becomes steam.

Remember:

In sentences like these, if the result is always true, we can use the present tense instead of the future.

Write the following six sentences again.

First, decide if the result is always true or if the result can be different.

If the result is always true, change the future to the present.

If the result can be different, copy the sentence without any changes.

1. If you heat ice, it will become water.

2. If you throw something into the air, it will fall down.

3. If the weather becomes worse, their plane will not be able to land.

4. If Waleed passes university entrance kankor exam, his father will buy him a car.

5. If it rains today, we will go on a picnic.

6. If you give him a lot of money, he will accept the job.



Healthy Eating

A You won't need a dictionary for <u>these</u> words.

These new words are from Healthy Eating (pages 62, 63). Look carefully at each one and read the words around it. Then choose the correct definition to show you have understood the word.

1. nutrients

Our bodies need food which gives us five special substances. These substances called nutrients are proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins.

A nutrient is …

☐

a. a special kind of vegetable.
b. a special kind of meat
c. a special substance which we need in our food.
d. a special kind of junk food.

---

2. deficiency

There are diseases which are called deficiency diseases. These are caused by not getting enough of one or another kind of food.

A deficiency in your diet can result from eating…

☐

a. only one kind of food.
b. only healthy food.
c. too much food.
d. many kinds of food.

---

3. calcium

One important mineral for strengthening our bones and teeth.

Calcium is a kind of …

☐

a. junk food.
b. disease.
c. fish.
d. mineral.

---

4. scurvy

Hundreds of years ago, sailors often became sick with a disease called scurvy.

Scurvy is …

☐

a. a fruit.
b. a vitamin.
c. a disease.
d. a protein.

---

5. limes

Vitamin C is found in oranges, lemon and limes.

Lim3
es are probably a kind of …

☐

a. Meat.
b. Fruit.
c. Carbohydrate.
d. Mineral.

6. articles

Look at these articles about dates from a newspaper and a magazine and find out how full of nutrients they are.

Ali said, "I … those articles in a …"

☐

a. visited … town.
b. smelled … house.
c. read … newspaper.
d. Ate … restaurant.

7. fast (noun)

The prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) always broke this fast during the holy month of Ramadan by eating some dates at the call for the Maghreb prayer.

During a fast, we …

☐

a. eat dates.
b. do not eat.
c. eat only healthy.
d. become sick.

8. battle

Dates were thought to be very good for the muscles and the perfect food for a soldier who was going into battle.

During a battle …

☐

a. people get diseases.
b. we drink cow's milk.
c. people get lots of vitamins.
d. armies fight each other.

9. magnesium

Dates are also rich in the minerals, calcium, sulfur, iron, potassium, phosphorus, copper and magnesium.

Magnesium is a …

☐

a. mineral.
b. Proteins.
c. way of cooking food.
d. very expensive kind of food.

10. milk

Milk is essentially an emulsion of fat and protein in water, along with dissolved sugar (carbohydrate), minerals and vitamins.

Milk is …

☐

a. a sulphure.
b. an iron.
c. dissolved sugar, mineral and vitamin.
d. emulsion of fat and protein.

11. mineral

Minerals in our diet strengthen our bones and teeth.

We get minerals from …

☐

a. butter.
b. eggs.
c. milk, green vegetable and cereals.
d. bread.



B. Read the passage silently.

Healthy Eating

A Balanced Diet

To grow, to be healthy and to stay alive, everyone needs to eat. However, we cannot eat only one kind of food. We need a mixture of different food to keep us healthy and to give us energy. The correct mixture of food is called a balanced diet.

What kind of food do we need for a balanced diet?

Our bodies need food which gives us five special substances. These substances (called nutrients) are **proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals** and **vitamins.**

Proteins are needed by our bodies to grow and become stronger. Lean meat, fish, chicken, milk, cheese, and eggs are examples of food containing a lot of proteins.

Carbohydrates supply most of our bodies' energy. Carbohydrates are found in potatoes, bread, cereals (rice, wheat, corn, etc.) and sugar.

Fats also supply our bodies with energy. Fats come from cheese, butter, oil and meat.

Minerals in our diet strengthen our bones and teeth. We get a lot of minerals from milk, lean meat, green vegetables and cereals.

Vitamins are needed to keep our bodies working well. If you eat enough protein, carbohydrates, fats and minerals, plus fresh fruit and vegetables, then you will also get all the vitamins you need.

What will happen if we do not have enough of these substances in our diet?

There are diseases which are called deficiency diseases. These are caused by not getting enough of one or another kind of food. For example, a protein deficiency will have a bad effect on our muscles, skin and hair. If we do not get enough carbohydrates and fats, we will not have the energy which our bodies need to move, grow, repair them and keep warm.

Minerals are very important in our diet. The quantity of any one mineral in our bodies is small. However, if we do not get that small amount, we will become sick. One important mineral for strengthening our bones and teeth is calcium. Milk supplies a lot of calcium. Another important mineral is iron. Iron is needed for our blood. We get iron from meat and from some fruits and vegetables.

Vitamins, too, are only needed in small quantities. However, they are also important. Hundreds of years ago, sailors often became sick with a disease called scurvy. It made them weak and their teeth fell out. It was caused by a deficiency of vitamin C. Vitamin C is found in oranges, lemons and limes. Fresh fruit was not part of the sailor's diet. As soon as they began to drink lime juice, their scurvy disappeared.

Is there any food which gives us everything which we need?
Yes, several kinds of food give us all, or most of the nutrients which we need. It may surprise you to learn that two kinds of food dates and milk are full of nutrients. Read these articles about dates and milk and find out how full of nutrients they are.

Dates

It's surprising how many nutrients dates contain!

The prophet Muhammad (PBUH) always broke his fast during the holy month of Ramadan by eating some dates at the call for the Maghreb prayer in the Holy Mosque in Mecca and in the Prophet's Mosque in Madinah, large quantities of dates are supplied on all the days of Ramadan.

As an example of their importance, dates and date palm trees are mentioned in the Holy Quran 20 times.

In the early years of Islam, Muslim soldiers carried dates in special bags at their sides. Dates were thought to be very good for the muscles and the perfect food for a soldier who was going into battle.

Modern science has proved that dates contain a lot of vitamins as well as sugar, fat and protein. They are also rich in the minerals, calcium, sulphur, iron, potassium, phosphorus, copper and magnesium.

Scientists say that a person who lives on a diet of only dates and milk will be completely healthy and will have no deficiency diseases.



Milk

Milk is essentially an emulsion of fat and protein in water, along with dissolved sugar (carbohydrate), minerals and vitamins. These constituents are present in the milk of all mammals, though their proportions differ from one species to another and within species. The milk of each species seems to be a complete food for its own young for a considerable time after birth.
Milk protein is of high nutritional value because it contains all the essential amino acids – i.e., those which infant cannot synthesize in the necessary quantities. Milk's mineral content includes calcium and phosphorus in quantities sufficient for normal skeletal development, but little iron. Milk contains vitamins B as well as small amounts of vitamins C and D. Commercial cow's milk is commonly enriched with vitamins D and A before sale.

Now answer these questions about the passage:

1. What is a "balanced diet"?
2. Name five special substances which our bodies need.
3. Which two kinds of food give us all the nutrients which we need?
4. Look again at the five "special substances" which you listed in question 2. How many of them are supplied by dates?



D Now choose the correct explanation.

1. Having a balanced diet means eating …
   - a. the same amount of every food.
   - b. only fruit and vegetable.
   - c. a correct mixture of food.
   - d. three meals everyday.

2. Vitamins are a kind of ...
   - a. nutrients.
   - b. vegetable.
   - c. disease.
   - d. deficiency.

3. Cheese contains mostly …
   - a. carbohydrates.
   - b. magnesium.
   - c. sugar.
   - d. proteins and fats.

4. Lean meat contains …
   - a. only one nutrient.
   - b. more than one nutrient.
   - c. all the nutrients.
   - d. no nutrients.

5. Which nutrients are good for your bones and teeth?
   - a. carbohydrates.
   - b. fats.
   - c. minerals.
   - d. protein.

6. Which nutrients give you energy?
   - a. fats and carbohydrates.
   - b. proteins and vitamins.
   - c. minerals and vitamins.
   - d. proteins and fats.

7. Which one of these is not a mineral?
   - a. iron.
   - b. vitamins C.
   - c. calcium.
   - d. copper .

8. Hundreds of years ago, sailors became sick with scurvy because …
   - a. their teeth fell out.
   - b. they didn’t eat enough fats.
   - c. they needed more calcium.
   - d. they had no fresh fruit in their diets.

9. Hundreds of years ago, dates were thought to be a very good food for…
   - a. soldiers.
   - b. sailors.
   - c. scientists.
   - d. merchants.

10. Proteins are needed by our bodies to grow and become …
    - a. weak.
    - b. powerful.
    - c. stronger.
    - d. full of energy.

11. Fats come from…
    - a. cheese, butter, oil and meat.
    - b. bread, cereals and sugar.
    - c. fish.
    - d. chicken.

12. Energy in food is measured in…
    - a. liters.
    - b. calories.
    - c. kilos.
    - d. meters.

Unit 5

AFGHANISTAN Yesterday AND TODAY

AT THE END OF THIS UNIT, STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- discuss about Afghanistan (yesterday and today).
- read passages about different life styles and agriculture of Afghanistan.
- learn new words and use them in sentences.
- Use past perfect tense and used to+ verb, correctly orally and in writing.
- write a paragraph using the notes.

Discussion

AFGHANISTAN
YESTERDAY AND TODAY

1 **Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions.**




1. Which one is a traditional house? Which is the modern one?
2. What are the differences between them?
    a. What are they made of?
    b. What facilities do they have for washing, cooking and keeping cool?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of …
    a. Traditional houses?
    b. Modern houses?
4. How have the lives of Afghans changed in the last ninety years?

2 **Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box. Then copy it in your notebooks.**

Traditional	**disadvantages**	**mud**	**style**
Wells or Canal	**last**	**brand- new**	

1. Traditional life has changed a lot in the _________ ninety years.
2. These changes have advantages and _________________.
3. In the past, people had to fetch water from _________. Now most people get their water from taps in their houses.
4. The _______________ of houses has changed. For example, traditional houses are made of mud and other substances.
5. Our house is ___________. They only finished it last week.
6. Camels and horses are ______________ means of transport.
7. Traditional building materials like _____________ are still used today.

Reading

A. Read the following article after your teacher.

Different Life Styles

Hamid is Khalid's grandfather. They love each other very much but their lives are very different. Hamid used to be a farmer but he is retired now. He has lived his whole life in the same village. As a boy, Hamid used to look after his father's sheep. The family rarely went away from home. When they did, they traveled on horses. They lived in a house made of mud, wood and chopped straw. They fetched water from a well, which supplied water to the whole village.

Cooking was done on an open fire, and lighting was provided by oil lamps. Hamid never had any formal schooling. He learned to farm by observing and copying his father. When someone was sick, his mother used to make remedies from plants and trees that grew in the area. The evening entertainment was to sit and listen to stories told by the older members of the family. These had hardly changed for centuries.

Hamid's grandson, Khalid, has just bought a farm in a neighboring district. It was not there in Hamid's youth. The circular fields have been made out of desert through the use of modern machinery and technology. Khalid, a graduate of the agricultural college, drives to the farm everyday in his car along forty kilometers of a brand-new, three-lane highway. The car has air-conditioning and heating, just like his modern house. This is a spacious, modern-style town house that Khalid has moved into with his family. They get water from a tap inside the house. Electricity is used for cooking and lighting. The children go to the government school. They all want to do different kinds of jobs when they grow up. The schooling is free all over the country. In the evening, the family can listen to the radio or watch the latest programs on television.

Between Hamid's and Khalid's generation there has been a big change in people's life styles.

B. Answer these questions about the passage:

1. Which two sentences introduce the passage?
2. Who is paragraph 1 about? Explain, Please.
3. Who is paragraph 2 about? Describe, please.
4. What does the last paragraph talk about?

C. Find the sentences and line numbers from the passage about.

1. Hamid's job when he was a boy
2. Hamid's house when he was a boy
3. The well in Hamid's village
4. How cooking was done
5. Hamid's schooling
6. His family's evening entertainment
7. The fields on Khalid's farm
8. Khalid's education
9. The new highway
10. Khalid's car
11. Khalid's house
12. Water in Khalid's house
13. Electricity
14. The children's schooling
15. Evening entertainment in Khalid's house



Word Study

circular (**cir** cular) (adj) in the shape of a circle
Plates, cups and glasses are usually circular.

collage (**col** lege) (n) an institution for higher education, like a University.
Our city has a new college. My brother plans to go there next year and study chemistry.

entertainment (enter **tain** ment) (n) something that interests people and helps them to enjoy themselves.
The football match between Brazil and England was good entertainment.
*Which other words do you know that form the noun by adding –ment to the verb?
*Which of these do you think is entertaining?

field (n) a piece of land used for growing food or keeping animals, especially on a farm.
Their house in the country is surrounded by fields.

graduate (**grad** uate) (n) a person who completes a course of studies and receives a certificate. In the <u>noun</u> graduate, the last three letters sound like ut in shut; in the <u>verb</u> graduate, they sound like ate in late.
My brother is a post graduate from English Department of languages and Literature Faculty, Kabul Education University.

highway (**high** way) (n) a large and modern road where cars can be driven fast, usually outside the cities.
We can now drive to Darul aman Palace in only a few minutes on the new highway.

latest (**la** test) (adj) from a very short time before.
Have you heard the latest news?

machinery (ma **chi** nery) (n) machines in general.
Workers in most countries now use machinery instead of making things by hand.

on tap (n phrase) coming from the water tap.
Many older houses in the desert do not have water on tap.

provide (pro **vide**) (v-reg) give
Our parents provide us with food when we are young.
Channel 2 provides good entertainment.
*What do these things provide us now?

recently (**re** cently) (adj) a short time, before the present time.
I bought a watch recently and it has broken already.

spacious (**spa** cious) (adj) big, having a large area.
This car is spacious. Six people can sit comfortably in it.

technology (tech **nol** ogy) (n) science used for making things in industry.
Many countries do not have the technology necessary for producing plastic goods.

through (prep) because of; by way of
Akbar learned English through everyday conversation.

use (n) the noun from the verb use. In the <u>noun</u> use, the s sounds like c in juice; in the <u>verb</u> use, the s sounds like the s in choose.
This telephone number is only for use in emergencies.

Word Study **Copy the sentences in your notebook. Then, choose and fill in the right word.**



districts
centuries
disadvantages
remedies

1. The car has two main ____________. It is very old and costly.
2. The ___________ for my problem are easy. I have to eat less and exercise more.
3. The Prophet Muhammad and his followers moved permanently to Madinah over fourteen ___________ ago.
4. There is more industry in these ___________ than in other parts of the country.



retired
latest
electricity
spacious

5. ______________ is used for cooking and lighting.
6. Mr. Haidary does not work any more. He is _________________.
7. Our guest room is very ___________. Fifteen people can sit there easily.
8. My father has bought a new television. It is the ______________ kind.



move into
entertain
observe
supply

9. People often like to sit outside and _________ the stars at night.
10. For these exercises, you have to ___________ the training materials.
11. We would like to ___________ a new apartment, but we do not have enough money.
12. Many people __________ themselves by talking to friends.



highway
youth
well
machinery

13. You can drive to Mazar in only 10 hours on the new ___________
14. Oil comes from an oil __________ in the ground.
15. Nowadays some people can get technical and vocational education in their_____.
16. A person usually needs training before he can operate _________ safely.



Grammar

USED TO + VERB (NO ENDING)

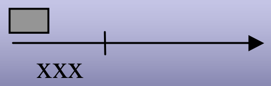
1

Do you remember these sentences from the reading the passage?

a. Hamid **used to be** a farmer but he is retierd now.
b. Hamid **used to look after** his father's sheep.
c. Farida **used to make** remedies.

We use **used to** when something happened quite a long time ago in the past …

Either: a. for quite a long time



Or: b. again and again



2

Now change these sentences. Use **used to** instead of the past tense.

a. Everyone listened to stories.
b. We lived in a traditional house.
c. A well supplied water for the whole village.
d. I traveled on horses as a boy.
e. It was a desert in Hamid's youth.

3

Do not use used to in a question or a negative. Use the past tense. Look at this conversation:

A: Salem used to eat a lot when he was younger.
B: What did he eat? Did he eat good food?
C: No, he didn't eat good food. He used to eat junk food.

Now say more conversation like that about Fahim. Use these.

1. A: read
   B: books
   C: newspapers

2. A: play
   B: football
   C: tennis

3. A: travel
   B: to Asia
   C: to Europe

Grammar

4

Look at this sentence, which is in the past:
Hamid lived in a traditional house when he was young.



We can write this sentence again with **used to:**

Hamid used to live in a traditional house when he was young.

Now look at this sentence, which is also in the past:
Hamid went to Farah last week. x

We cannot write this sentence again with used to. If you do not understand why it is not possible, read part 1 of passage again before you write the next exercise.

5

Write the following sentences in your notebook with __used to__ if it is possible.

1. Hamid was a farmer but he is retired now.
2. As a youth, Hamid often observed his father.
3. Hamid's mother fetched water from a well.
4. Hamid retired last year.
5. Hamid was here on Monday.
6. Khalid moved to his new house recently.
7. Khalid was a student at an agricultural college.
8. Before he moved to his new house Khalid had lived in a traditional house.
9. When they were young, the children listened to stories from their mother.
10. The family had traveled on foot before they got a car.

Writing

Writing from Notes

1. In the reading a passage, the first paragraph tells you about Hamid's youth. Read the paragraph again and make notes with your teacher. Your list may begin like this:

__Hamid's Youth__

Lived in a village
Looked after father's sheep
Rarely travelled

2. Think of someone in your family who is about Hamid's age.
Ask questions to find out about …

__Here are some suggestions:__

his hobbies as a child	What … do when …?
his travel as a child	Where … go when …?
his family house	What kind of …?Where …?
getting water	Where … from? How …?
cooking	What … on?
lighting	How … see at night?
schooling	Did …?
learning his job	How …?

3. Ask someone about his youth. Then, write the information in a paragraph. Remember to underline your title. Use (**used to**).

Revision

THE PAST PERFECT

had+ past participle (e.g., had written)

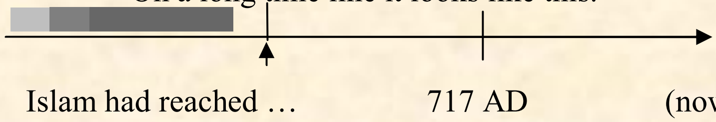
A

Do you remember this sentence from the reading passage of unit three?

By 717 AD, Islam **had reached** the borders of Europe.

The past perfect here shows that the action happened BEFORE 717 AD.

On a long time line it looks like this:

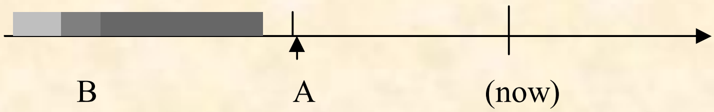


You can change the order of the sentence without changing its meaning:

Islam had reached the borders of Europe by 717 AD.

B

Look at this time line:



Now read the five sentences below and divide them into two parts.

Example: Hamid had been a farmer before he retired.

You say: A is he retired.
B is Hamid had been a farmer.

1. Hamid had often looked after his father's sheep before he became a farmer.
2. Before Khalid bought a car, he had gone everywhere on foot.
3. Before they moved to a modern house, they had lived in a traditional one.
4. They had to fetch water from the well before they got it on tap.
5. They had used oil lamps before they got electricity.

Agriculture in Afghanistan

5. Try guessing the meaning of these words.

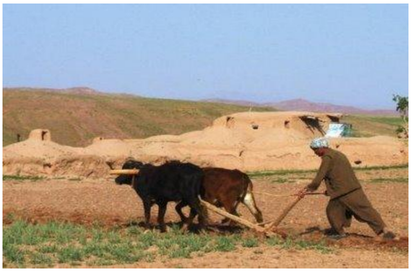
These new words may be clear from the other words around them. Try to guess their meaning.

1. Agriculture a. The science and art of farming. b. An agricultural expert. c. Husbandman. d. Farmer.	**2. Resource** a. Something that lies ready for use or can be drawn upon for aid. b. Store. c. Reference. d. Original or primary source of information on any given study or subject.
3. Create a. The universe and everything in it. b. Discover. c. To cause to come into existence. d. To make.	**4.** The fact of living or staying in a place while working, going to school. a. Leave. b. Residence. c. Living. d. Residential.
5. Surplus a. Degree. b. A less amount. c. A quantity or amount over and above what is needed. d. A small number.	**6.** The place where domestic animals are kept. e. Livestock. f. Farm. g. Garden. h. Zoo.
7. To carry or send (goods etc.) from one country to another, specially for purposes of sale. a. Import. b. Bring. c. Export. d. Transport .	**8. Timber** a. Cooking materials. b. Building materials. c. Road materials. d. Colors.
9. Industry a. Any brunch of trade, business or manufacture. b. A building in which things. are manufactured. c. Factory. d. To make industrial.	**10. Fuel** a. Water. b. Dust. c. Any material as, coal, gas, oil … d. Iron.

B. Read the passage silently.

Agriculture of Afghanistan





The main source of income in our country is agriculture. During its good raining years, Afghanistan used to produce enough food and food products for the people, as well as to create a surplus for export, but due to continual drought in the country, agriculture production has been affected badly. The major food crops produced are corn, rice, barley, wheat, vegetables, fruits and nuts. In Afghanistan, industry is also based on agriculture, and pastoral farming. The major industrial crops are cotton, tobacco, madder, castor beans and sugar beets.

Traditionally, as much as 85 percent of the population drew their livelihood from a rural economy, mostly as farmers. The main part of business and transportation in country also related to agriculture and transport of agricultural materials. Therefore, the development of Afghan economy is related to proper use of agricultural resources and for a long time the majority of residents of the country can secure their lives by production of agriculture.

Animal husbandry produces meat and dairy products for local consumption; skins, especially those of the famous karakul, and wool (both for export and for domestic carpet weaving) are also important products. Livestock includes sheep, cattle, goats, donkeys, horses, camels, buffalo and mules. About two – thirds of the annual milk production is from cows, the rest from sheep and goats.unfortunately a drought in 2000, killed some four – fifth of the livestock in southern Afghanistan and crippled the remaining food production.

Forests cover about 3 percent of the total land area and are found mainly in the eastern part of the country and on the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush. Woodlands in the east consist mainly of conifers, providing timber for the building industry as well as some wild nuts for export. Other trees, especially oaks, are used as fuel. Pistachio trees are grown in the north of Hindu Kush, the nuts of which are a traditional export.

C. Now answer these questions about the passage:

1. Does Afghanistan produce more food and products now than it used to?
2. What is the major food crops produced in Afghanistan?
3. What does animal husbandry produce for local consumption?
4. What was the main problem that killed off four fifth of the livestock in 2000?
5. What kind of trees are grown in north of the Hindu Kush?

D. Choose the correct explanation.

1. The main source of income in the country is …
   a. Food.
   b. Agriculture.
   c. Cotton.
   d. Wheat.

2. Afghanistan produces …
   a. Enough food.
   b. Less food.
   c. More than enough.
   d. No food.

3. …. is also based on agriculture.
   a. Factory.
   b. University.
   c. Shops.
   d. Industry.

4. Cotton, tobacco, madder etc. are the …
   a. Industrial crops.
   b. Timbers.
   c. Dairy products.
   d. Cooking materials.

5. The economy of Afghanistan is …… proper using of agricultural resources.
   a. Connected to.
   b. Involved to.
   c. Related to.
   d. Converted to.

6. The order of the seasons is: spring …….
   a. Summer, winter, autumn.
   b. Autumn, winter, summer.
   c. Winter, autumn, summer.
   d. Summer, autumn, winter.

7. Afghanistan's exports are……..
   a. Wheat.
   b. Rice.
   c. Karakul and wool.
   d. Cotton.

8. The two-third of annual milk production is from ……..
   a. Cows.
   b. Horse.
   c. Camel.
   d. Mule.

9. How many percents of the population were draw its livelihood from a rural economy?
   a. 90 percent.
   b. 95 percent.
   c. 80 percent.
   d. 85 percent.

10. Which tree uses as a fuel?
    a. Oaks.
    b. Cypress.
    c. Willow.

Unit 6

The ENVIRONMENT

AT THE END OF THIS UNIT, STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- **discuss about the environment.**
- **read passages about problems with the ozone layer and the red sea in danger.**
- **learn new words and use them in sentences.**
- **know the first conditional and use it in oral and written sentence.**
- **write a paragraph about pollution in the earth.**

Discussion

THE ENVIRONMENT

Look at the pictures. Then discuss the questions below.

A. POLLUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE



1. What can you see on the left and on the right?
2. What is happening to the smoke and gasses?
3. Can you guess what the consequences would be?







B. POLLUTION OF THE RIVERS AND SEAS



1. What can you see on the left and on the right?
2. What are the chemicals and the oil polluting?
3. What will happen to the health of human beings?



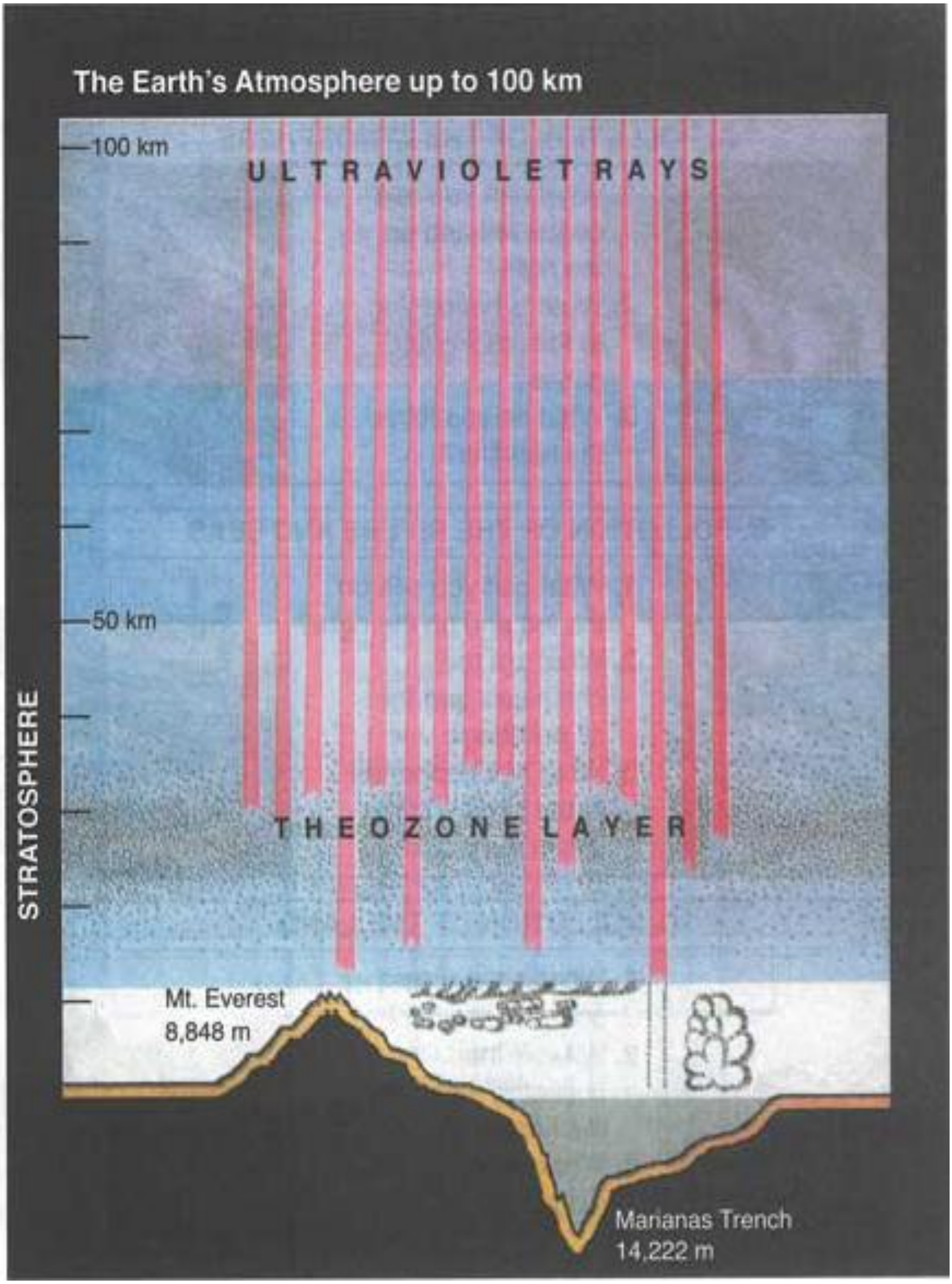
C. POLLUTION OF THE LAND



1. What are the men doing on the left?
2. What is the bulldozer doing on the right?
3. Can you discuss in pairs what the consequences of environmental pollution would be?



Reading

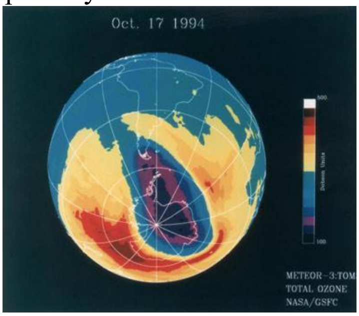

The Earth's Atmosphere up to 100 km
100 km
ULTRAVIOLET RAYS
50 km
STRATOSPHERE
THE OZONE LAYER
Mt. Everest
8,848 m
Marianas Trench
14,222 m

Reading

PROBLEMS WITH THE OZONE LAYER!

The atmosphere surrounding the earth is divided by scientists into several layers. About 12 kilometers up from the earth's surface, the layer called the stratosphere begins. Inside this, there is a layer of gas known as the ozone layer.

The ozone layer is especially important because it protects the earth's surface from many of the sun's ultraviolet rays. These can be deadly for humans.



In 1983, scientists working in the Antarctic found that the quantity of ozone into the stratosphere had decreased. The problem has become worse since then. Satellite pictures now show a hole as large as the U.S.A. in the ozone layer above Antarctica. There is more and more evidence which shows that the quantity of ozone in the atmosphere above populated regions of the earth is also becoming less.

If the ozone layer over populated areas continues to decrease, the results could be very dangerous for us. Ultraviolet rays are known to cause skin cancer. They are also thought to cause eyes diseases. Without enough ozone to protect us from the ultraviolet rays, diseases like these will certainly increase.

Scientists believe that one main cause of decreasing ozone is a group of man-made chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). These are used for cooling in fridges and air – conditioners, for making plastic foam, and In aerosol sprays, CFCs rise as gases into the stratosphere and destroy ozone.

The only answer to the problem seems to be producing fewer CFCs. In 1987, a group of 24 Industrial countries met in Canada and agreed to produce 50% fewer CFCs by 1999. If we did not have this agreement, 131 million extra cases of skin cancer would happen before 2075.





The main cause of the decrease in ozone is CFCs.



Reading Questions

Write answers to the questions below.
Find the answers on the pervious page of your book.
Then write the numbers of the lines where you found the answer.
Write the answer to the questions.

E.g., Where does the stratosphere begin?

Line #: 3
About 12 kilometers up from the earth's surface.

1. How does the ozone layer help humans?

Line #:
It protects us from

2. How big is the hole on the ozone layer above Antarctica?

Line #:
As big

3. Why are too many ultraviolet rays dangerous?

Line #:
Because they

4. How do chlorofluorocarbons rise into the stratosphere?

Line #:
As

5. How many extra cases of skin cancer would occur before the year 2075 if we did not have this agreement?

Line #:



Word Study

cancer (**can** cer) (n) a disease in part of the body, which grows and spreads. Cancer is often deadly.
He died of lungs cancer, which he developed because he smoked.
*What kind of cancer is caused by ultraviolet rays?

cause (v – reg) to make something happen/ reason.
Driving through red traffic lights can cause accidents.

decrease (de **crease**) (v – reg.) to become smaller or less; to make smaller or less (the opposite of increase)
evidence (**ev** idence) (n) information that shows if something is true.
We couldn't find Farhad anywhere. The only evidence being at home was his car outside the house.

The driver decreased his speed when he saw the 50 km sign.

increase (in **crease**) (v – reg.) to become more or bigger; to make more or bigger (the opposite of decrease).
The number of people who live in Kabul has increased in the last 50 years.
The driver increased speed from 80 to 90 kmph.

large (adj) big.
They live in a large house with a lot of rooms.
He has 12 children. That's a large family.
*Complete these sentences:
A bulldozer is a _________ machine used to move soil from one place to another.
The largest Ocean in the world is the _______________.
The Arabian Peninsula is the world's ____________ Peninsula.

occur (oc **cur**) (v – reg.) to happen or take place.
The accident occurred at 6 o'clock.
Ramadan occurs once a year.
*When did the bad event/accident occur?
*How does accident occur?

quantity (**quan** tity) (n) a number of things or an amount of something. Large quantities of dates are grown in Saudi Arabia every year.
This juice is too strong. You should add a small quantity of water in it.
*Complete this sentence:
In the Prophet Mosque in Madina, large _____________ of dates are supplied to people before the Maghrib Prayer on all the days of Ramadan.

skin (n) the outside layer or covering of a person or an animal.
You should protect your skin from direct ray of the sun.
He doesn't like to wash his skin with expired soap.
*Complete this sentence:
That doctor specializes in __________ diseases.
*From what animal do you think this skin comes from?

Word Study

Copy the sentences in your notebook. Then, fill in with the correct words.



ray
skin
foam
bulldozer

1. The company used a _________ to move the heavy soil.
2. Too much sunlight can give humans ___________ diseases.
3. If we trap air inside plastic or at the surface of water, we get ____________.
4. A ___________ of sunlight came through the window and lit the room.



occur
increase
die
pollute

5. The numbers of accidents on the roads will ____________ as more cars are produced.
6. The poisonous materials which factories and machines produce can ____________ the environment.
7. Many people still _____________ from the disease called cancer.
8. Many traffic accidents_________ in the night time.



large
aerosol
deadly
populated

9. He has seven children, so he needs a ____________ car.
10. Pollution is often ___________ to animals and birds.
11. Antarctica is the least ___________ part of the earth. There are never more than 1500 people there.
12. If we want to stop polluting the atmosphere, we should stop buying tins.

Grammar

1 If + present, … future

Do you remember this?

If it **rains** tomorrow, I **will stay** at home.

This is possible that it will rain and that I will stay at home.
So we use

If + present, + future

2 If + past, … would

Now look at this example from the reading passage:

If we **did not have** this agreement, 131 million extra cases of skin cancer **would occur** before 2075.

It is hardly possible that these extra cases will occur because we already have this agreement. So we use

If + past, +would

HERE ARE TWO MORE EXAMPLE

If you **cycled** to the sun, it **would take** over 1,000 years.

(But of course, no one can cycle to the sun!)

If I threw my glasses against the wall, they **would break**.

(But of course, no one throw his glasses against the wall!)



Grammar

A. Imagine that you are talking to a friend. He is thinking about going to Mazar – e – sharif next summer. You want to go too, but you don't have enough money.

When he tells you what he will do next summer, tell him what you would do.

Follow the example. Then copy the sentences in your notebook.

Student 1

If I go to Mazar – e – Sharif, I will go by bus (303).

1. If I go by bus to Mazar – e – Sharif, I will cross Salang pass.
2. If I go by bus to Mazar – e – Sharif, I will visit my uncle first.
3. If I visit my uncle, he will take me to the Blue Mosque.
4. If I decide to go to Sheberghan, I will rent a car.
5. If I stay for a long time there, I will learn Uzbaki.

Student 2

E.g. If I went to Mazar – e – Sharif, I would go by bus.

1

2

3

4

5

B. Complete these sentences. Follow examples.

… live … village, … fresh air.

E.g *If I lived in a village, I would breathe fresh air.*

1. … have … car, … drive to school.

I

2. … live near school, … walk everyday.

he

3. … have a holiday, … have a picnic.

They

4. … rain, … be happy.

We

5. … see a wolf, … run.

I



Writing

WRITING FROM A TABLE

1. **Look at this table.**

	PROBLEM	CAUSE	RESULT
A	Pollution of the atmosphere	1. Factories and cars spread smoke and gases into the air. 2. Aerosol sprays, plastic foam and coolants release CFCs into the stratosphere.	b. Causes disease in humans c. Damages plants and animals
B	Pollution of the water supply	1. Factories pour waste materials into the rivers. 2. Ships spill oil into the seas and oceans.	Kills fish and birds e. Spoils our drinking water

2. **Now read this paragraph. It was written from part A of the table.**

Pollution of the Earth's Atmosphere

The earth's atmosphere is becoming polluted because factories and cars spread smoke and gases into the air. Also, aerosol sprays, plastic foam and coolants release CFCs into the stratosphere. This pollution causes diseases in humans and it damages plants and animals.

3. **Write a paragraph like the one above.**
   Use the information in part B of the table. Remember to write a title.

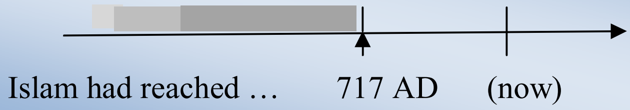
Revision

1 THE PAST PERFECT

A

Do you remember this?

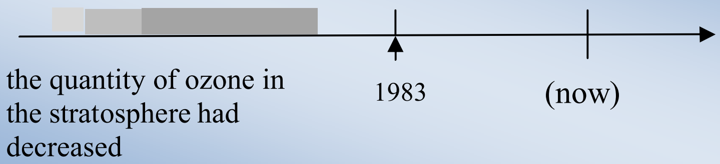
By 717 AD, Islam had crossed the borders of Europe.



B

Here is a new example from this unit:

In 1983, scientists working in the Antarctic found that the quantity of ozone in the stratosphere had decreased.



C

Learn the form of the past perfect:

I He She It You We They	had	stopped arrived gone	before 1980.

Make sentences from the table.



2 IF + PAST, ... WOULD

A

Do you remember this from lesson 4?

If I threw my glasses against the wall, they **would break**.

B

Note this special form with I :

If I were you, I would study more.
If I were a mechanic, I would repair my own car.

We do not use was. Instead, we use were.

C

Your teacher will ask you questions like this one:

What would you do if you had a car?

You answer like this:

If I had a car, I would drive to my school.

Learn the form:

If	I he she you we they	threw	my his her your our their	glasses against the wall, they would break.

THE RED SEA IN DANGER

A. Do these new words look like any words you already know?

Sometimes it is possible to guess the meaning of a new word because it looks like a word you already know.

Look at the following words. Do they look like any words you have learned?
Discuss them with your teacher.

1 Redness
The Red Sea is red. This redness is caused by quantity of red plankton.

2 Creatures
The Red Sea is home to a lot of very special fish and other creatures.

3 Totally
At present, the Red Sea is almost totally free of pollution.

4 Overfishing
For example, they must prevent overfishing and continue to protect fish nursery grounds.

5 Re- opening
Since the 2001 re – opening of girls schools have started in Afghanistan.

6 Beauty
Another danger comes from the beauty and variety of the Red Sea's marine life.

B. Try guessing the meaning of these words.

These new words are from The Red Sea in Danger. Look carefully at each one and read the words around it. Then answer the questions to show you have understood them.

1. Coral

… the coral reefs in the Red Sea are some of the biggest and most beautiful in the world. Corals are tiny animals.

Corals are …

☐

a. large fish.
b. tiny animals.
c. a kind of plant.
d. the bones of dead fish.

2. **Reef**

Over thousands of years, the calcium skeletons of dead corals grow together to form huge underwater structures called reefs.

A reef is made of …

☐

a. mud and salt.
b. minerals from the earth.
c. sea plants.
d. dead corals.

3. **The Great Lakes**

The Red Sea does not have the problems which are making the Great Lakes in North America and the Mediterranean Sea into huge sewers.

The Great Lakes are …

☐

a. famous mountains.
b. large deserts in Asia.
c. large bodies of water in north America.
d. huge farms near the mediterranean.



4. Flow

This cannot happen in the Red Sea because so little rain falls on the area and because there is only one river which flows into the sea – Baraka in Sudan.

The verb "flow" describes …

☐

a. the movements of water in a river.
b. the action of falling snow.
c. the movement of camels in the desert.
d. growth of sea animals.

5. Shrimp

These bays are important nursery grounds for fish, shrimps and other forms of marine life.

Which of the following is a shrimp?

☐

a 

b 

c 

C. Find these words in the dictionary.

Find each of these words in the dictionary. Then match them with the correct picture.

a skeleton	collision
some sand	bay
building	canal
a yacht	
A scuba diver	



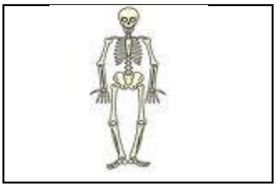














THE RED SEA IN DANGER

D. Read the passage silently.

The Red Sea is very special for several reasons;

First, it is red. This redness is caused by quantities of red plankton (plankton are tsmall and microscopic organisms which floats in all the seas and oceans). These float to the surface and during the day give this sea the color of tomato soup.

Second, it is home to a lot of very special fish and other creatures which are not found anywhere else in the world. In fact, it is estimated that about 10% of all the creatures in the Red Sea are only found there.

Third, the coral reefs in the Red Sea are some of the biggest and most beautiful reefs in the world. Corals are tiny animals. Over thousands of years, the calcium skeletons of dead corals grow together to form huge underwater structures called reefs. The living corals grow on the skeletons of the dead ones.

There is Little Pollution at Present

At present, the Red Sea is almost totally free of pollution; it does not have the problems which are making the Great Lakes in North America and the Mediterranean Sea into huge sewers.

The Red Sea is an important shipping route. However, the countries around the sea Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Yemen and Saudi Arabia are lightly populated along the coasts and there are only a few large ports.

In other parts of the world, sand and mud are washed into the rivers by rain. Then the rivers carry the sand and mud down to the coast. Sand and mud build up on coral reefs.

They can stop coral breathing and feeding.

This cannot happen in the Red Sea because so little rain falls on the area and because there is only one river which flows into the sea of Baraka in Sudan.

In addition, there is little agriculture in the coastal areas because of the dry climate.

Therefore, few pesticides or other agricultural chemicals can find their way into the Red Sea.

But what about the future? What are the dangers?

On the other hand, the Red Sea is extremely vulnerable. Like the Mediterranean, it is completely closed, so any pollutants which do get into it will stay there. There are almost no tides or currents to take them away nor rivers to dilute them.

Therefore, the governments of Saudi Arabia and other countries around the sea are beginning to worry about the dangers of developing industries along the coast. They are also worried about increased shipping. They worry that pollution might one day destroy the reefs and the beautiful creatures that live there.

Already, some of the results of increased shipping have been seen. Since the 1976 re – opening of the Suez Canal, garbage and oil have been seen in the water. People are worried that this will get worse.

In addition, there is the danger of shipwrecks and collisions. The Red Sea is well known for its dangerous reefs and the problems it causes for navigation. Therefore, when there is more tanker traffic, extra care will be necessary to prevent shipwrecks and collisions.

Several countries are developing modern ports and industrial cities along the coast. New ports and factories are often planned on the natural bays which occur on both sides of the Red Sea. These bays are important nursery grounds for fish, shrimps and other forms of marine life.

In coastal cities, because of last growing populations, sewage has sometimes been released directly into the sea. Because there are almost no tides, these wastes can stay close to the shore and pollute the coral.

The fishing industry, too trying to supply the growing populations on the coasts, has caused problems. For example, around Jeddah several of the fish and shellfish populations are now smaller than they should be.

Another danger comes from the beauty and variety of the Red Sea's marine life. Skin divers, scuba divers and shell collections have already lessened the numbers of many of the fish and shellfish.

What are the countries around the Red Sea doing today to protect them?

Again, the situation today is not bad. However, the countries around the Red Sea want to make a network of marine parks in the region. In January 1976, they agreed on a plan to protect the Red Sea.

A national marine park has been made in the Red Sea of the Ethiopian coast. There, spear fishing is banned. In areas where tourists are welcome, breaking and collecting coral and shells is prohibited. In 1980, Saudi Arabia opened the Asir National Park, which includes part of the Red Sea coast and coral reefs. Egypt opened its Ras Muhamad National Park in the Red Sea.

Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Sudan have also taken steps to protect possible nursery grounds for fish in the Red Sea.

Of course, to make sure all the life in the sea survives; the countries around it will have to do more. For example, they must prevent overfishing, continue to protect fish nursery grounds and control spear fishing. They must also control waste and sewage, and protect creatures such as the dugong, the sting ray, the shark and the turtle. Finally, they must build more marine parks.

Fortunately, leaders in Saudi Arabia and the other countries have shown their willingness to take such steps and to do so before it becomes too late.







E. Now answer these questions about the passage.

1. Give three reasons why the Red Sea is special.
   1. It is ________________.
   2. Many of its fish and other creatures are not __________________.
   3. It has some of the biggest and most beautiful _______________ in the world.

2. Give three reasons why there is little pollution in the Red Sea at present.
   1. The countries around it are lightly _________________________.
   2. There are only a few large ________________________________.
   3. There is only one ___________ which ____________ into the sea.

3. Complete this list of the dangers to the Red Sea in the future:
   1. garbage and ______________.
   2. shipwrecks and ______________.
   3. modern _____________ and industrial _____________.
   4. the ________________industry.
   5. the ___________and ______________ of the Red Sea's marine life.

4. Name three countries which have made national marine parks:
   1. __________________________
   2. __________________________
   3. __________________________



F. Write the correct letter in each box:

1. The redness of the Red Sea is caused by …
   - a. red plankton.
   - b. red soil in the water.
   - c. red minerals in the water.
   - d. tomatoes and other red vegetables.

2. Coral reefs are made of …
   - a. sand and mud.
   - b. shipwrecks.
   - c. living corals.
   - d. skeletons.

3. In this passage, the Mediterranean Sea is compared to a …
   - a. sea creature.
   - b. nursery ground.
   - c. sewer.
   - d. coral reef.

4. There are … along the coast of the Red Sea.
   - a. many large ports.
   - b. only a few large ports.
   - c. no large ports.

5. Which country has a river flowing into the Red Sea?
   - a. saudi Arabia.
   - b. yemen.
   - c. ethiopia.
   - d. sudan.
   - e. egypt.

6. Pollutants which enter the Red Sea …
   - a. are not carried away by currents.
   - b. usually flow into the Arabian Sea.
   - c. are diluted by river water.
   - d. cause shipwrecks and collisions.

7. There is … agriculture along the coasts of the Red Sea.
   - a. a lot of.
   - b. little.
   - c. no.

8. Navigation in the Red Sea is …
   - a. not possible.
   - b. very easy.
   - c. possible only in winter.
   - d. dangerous and difficult.

9. The Red Sea has …
   - a. natural bays only on the west side.
   - b. no natural bays.
   - c. only one natural bay.
   - d. natural bays on both sides.

10. The fishing industry has … in the Red Sea.
    - a. stopped fishing.
    - b. overfishing.
    - c. banned fishing.
    - d. protected fish.

11. Tourists may not … in the national marine parks.
    - a. swim or dive.
    - b. collect coral and shells.
    - c. take photographs.
    - d. go sailing.

Unit 7

OIL

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- ask and answer questions about the oil.
- read and learn about the oil and mining in Afghanistan.
- learn new words and use them in sentences.
- use the time clause and passive voice correctly.
- solve puzzles and write paragraphs from notes.

UNIT SEVEN

Lesson 1 & 2



OIL

Discussion

Ask and answer these questions:

1. What is crude oil?
2. Where does crude oil come from?
3. How is it found?
4. How is it extracted from the ground?
5. What are refineries for?

Reading

THE HISTORY OF OIL

Oil began to form millions of years ago. This process started with the tiny plants and animals that lived in the oceans. When they died, they sank to the bottom of the sea and rotted. Then, they were covered by other things, including rock, which sometimes pushed them deep into the earth. For millions of years, the chemistry of those tiny animals and plants changed. Hydrogen and carbon came together and made hydrocarbons. When that happened, oil and natural gas were formed.

Oil can be found under the earth's surface but it is not easy to find. So, modern technology must be used. For example, information from satellite pictures helps to make geological maps. These show the rock structures under the surface of the earth. Also, when vibrations are made by explosions at the earth's surface, they can be measured by special instruments. In this way the shapes, sizes and types of rocks under the ground are shown. Other methods are also used in order to find where oil may be.

There are several likely places where oil may be found. These include places deep under the sea, under the desert or under the ice and snow.

However, there is only one way to be sure that there is oil in a certain place. Special drills must go deep underground and extract samples of the earth from there. If there are oil and gas, the drills bring them up, too.

When crude oil and gas come from the ground, they are mixed with many other substances. These can be solids, liquids and gases. Before the oil and gas can be used, unwanted substances must be removed at a refinery. In a few hours, refineries produce several pure substances, such as petrol for cars and butane gas for cooking.

Oil products have become part of our daily life. Clothes, plastic toys, cars, roads, furniture and buildings all contain hydrocarbons. Our lives would be very different without them.

True/ False

Are the following sentences true or false?

First, find the answer in the reading passage, and then write the line number. Finally, write T or F in the box.

Line(s) 2-3 ☐ 1. Oil is formed from tiny plants and animals.

Line(s) ….. ☐ 2. Satellites and vibrations are the only ways to find oil.

Line(s) ….. ☐ 3. Drills always find oil and gas.

Line(s) ….. ☐ 4. Petrol is the only product that comes from a refinery.

Line(s) ….. ☐ 5. Furniture and building are oil products.

Word Study

deep (adj) **far down**.
Deep can describe things like rivers, lakes, oceans, wells, swimming- pools and holes in the ground.
That well is thirty meters deep.
How deep is your swimming- pool?

depth (n) Depth is the noun form of deep (Compare high / height, long/ length and wide/ width.)
*Make sentences with the words depth, height, length and width.

extract (ex **tract**) (v –reg) take out; pull out.
The sugar juice is extracted from sugar cane.
Oil workers use drills to extract oil from the ground.

include (in **clued**) (v – reg) treat something or someone as part of a group or a set.
Our library includes several English dictionaries.

likely (**like** ly) (adj) probable.
It is likely they will find oil here. It is a likely place for oil.
Note that likely is an adjective. Usually words that end in –ly are adverbs.
*Name some adverbs ending with –ly.
*Name some adjectives ending with –ly.

liquid (**li** quid) (n) one of the three forms that substances can have. (The other two are gas and solid [see solid in the word study]).
Water is the liquid form of H_2O. Ice is the solid form.
*Say if each of these things is a gas, a liquid or a solid; water, wood, oil, hydrogen, rock, concrete, fruit juice, ozone, soft drink, steel.

method (**me** thod) (n) a way of doing something.
Mr. Aziz has an interesting method of teaching chemistry.
I think that reading a newspaper is the best method of learning about the latest news.

*Do you think this method of flying will succeed?



process (**pro** cess) (n) a series of steps that make a change.
Education is a never – ending process.
*What are the steps in the process of making scrambled eggs?
*Arrange these notes in the correct order to describe the process of making scrambled eggs?
*Arrange these notes in the correct order to describe the process of looking for oil: drilling / looking at maps / checking rock samples / measuring vibrations / making explosions.

solid (**so** lid) (n) one of the three forms that substances can have.
The shape of a solid does not change to fit a container.
*Do the shapes of liquids and gases change?

symbol (**sym** bol) (n) (usually) a picture that means more than the thing it shows.
The white pigeon is the symbol of peace.

toy (n) a thing made for children to play with.
Modern toys are usually made of plastic.
The ancient toys were made of wood and cotton.

unwanted (un **wan** ted) (adj) not wanted. This word is made from the prefix un and the past participle of the verb want.
Junk yards are full of unwanted things.
*What do you call something that nobody loves? ... cares for? … finishes? … knows? … thinks of…?



Word Study

Copy the sentences in your notebook. Then write the correct words.

explosion
rock
refinery
butane
crude oil

1. The house was destroyed by the gas ______________.
2. Houses are safer if they are built on _______________.
3. People who go camping often have containers of ___________ to cook with.
4. There is more ____________ under Saudi Arabia than anywhere else in the world.
5. Various oil products are made at a _______________.

tiny
deep
geological
pure
likely

6. You can stand in the sea here. It is not too _____________.
7. If fruit juice has got other liquids in it, it is not ____________.
8. Rocks are shown under the ground on ____________ maps.
9. Before examinations, pupils often ask teachers about ________ questions.
10. The earth is __________ compared with the sun.

sink
remove
extract
drill
die

11. If you tried to grow a plant on the moon, it would ____________.
12. If you throw a rock into water, it will _______________.
13. Before a dentist can repair your teeth, he usually has to _________ into them.
14. It is a Middle Eastern custom to _________ your shoes when entering a house.
15. We usually read something in order to __________ some information from it.

Grammar

Time Clauses

1

Every clause must have a subject and a verb.
Look at this sentence:
When they died, they sank to the bottom of the sea.
This sentence has two clauses: a time clause and a main clause.

Time clause	Main clause
S V When they died,	S V they sank to the bottom of the sea.

A time clause can go after a main clause. The meaning does not change.

MAIN clause	TIME clause
S V They sank to the bottom of the sea	S V when they died.

2

Now look at these sentences and … a. say the time clause.
b. say the main clause.
c. change the order of the clauses.

1. When prophet Mohammad PBUH received the first revelation, he was 40 years old.
2. As they advanced to the north, the Arabs were met by the Romans.
3. When they went away, the family travelled on camels and horses.
4. When someone was sick, his mother used to make remedies.
5. The children all want to do different jobs when they grow up.

These words can introduce adverb clauses:

After
As soon as
Before
Since
When

Grammar

A. In each clause, mark the subject (S) and the verb (V).
In each sentence, mark the TIME CLAUSE and the MAIN CLAUSE.

Example:
As they advanced to the north, they were met by the Romans.

1. When the family went away, they traveled on camels and horses.
2. When someone was sick, his mother used to make remedies.
3. The children all want to do different jobs when they grow up.

B. Join the two sentences into one sentence in your notebook. Use When.
Remember to use a comma if the time clause comes first.

Example:
Muslims went to different countries. They introduced Islam there.

When Muslims went to different countries, they introduced Islam there.

1. The last Roman army was defeated. Arabic language replaced Latin.
2. He was a boy. Hamid looked after his father's sheep.
3. The day's work ended. They used to listen to stories.

C. Join the two sentences into one sentence in your notebook. Use different words to introduce the time clause: Before, After, As.

Example:
Khalid moved into a new town house. He had lived in a traditional house before.

Before Khalid moved into a new house in town, he had lived in a traditional house.

1. Hamid became a farmer. He had looked after his father's sheep before.
2. Explosions are made. The vibrations are measured by special instruments.
3. The Muslims travelled to more countries. They spread the message of Islam and introduced it there.



Writing

Writing from Notes

You have just received a letter from your pen-friend. Your friend is doing a project at school, with the title.

The story of Natural Gas

Your friend has written to ask you for all the information you can give. Write and explain as clearly as you can. Here are some notes to help you.

Read these notes and use them all.
Use a **passive verb** in each sentence.

Remember
You are describing a process. Start some of your sentences with connecting words like

First,
Then,
Next,
After that,
Finally,

Gas - find in the ground
It - extract from the ground
Photographs of likely places - take from airplanes
Information about them - receive from satellites
Geological maps and rocks from the area - examine by scientists
Explosions - make on the earth's surface
Vibrations from explosions - measure by special instruments
Drills - use to extract samples of rocks and to bring natural gas to the surface
Gas - take in pipes to a refinery
Unwanted substances - remove there
Pure gas, such as butane - produce

Also Remember
You can connect two ideas with a time clause. For example:

After explosions are made on the earth's surface, vibrations are measured by special instruments.



Time Clause

The following chart gives you information about the words used in time clauses.

when	describes the first action	use with the simple past

Example
I was packing my suitcase **when** the travel agent called.

after	describes the first action	use with the simple past

Example
I packed my suitcase **after** I washed my clothes.

before	describes the second action	use with the simple past

Example
I washed my clothes **before** I packed my suitcase.

while	describes actions that happen at the same time	use with the past continuous

Example
I was thinking about my holiday **while** I was packing my suitcase.

Revision

The following exercise will give you opportunity to practice usage of time clauses.
Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

Example:
I visited my friend in the park ________ I was on vacation in Herat.
  a. When
  b. While
  c. Before
Choose "when" because it is the best answer.

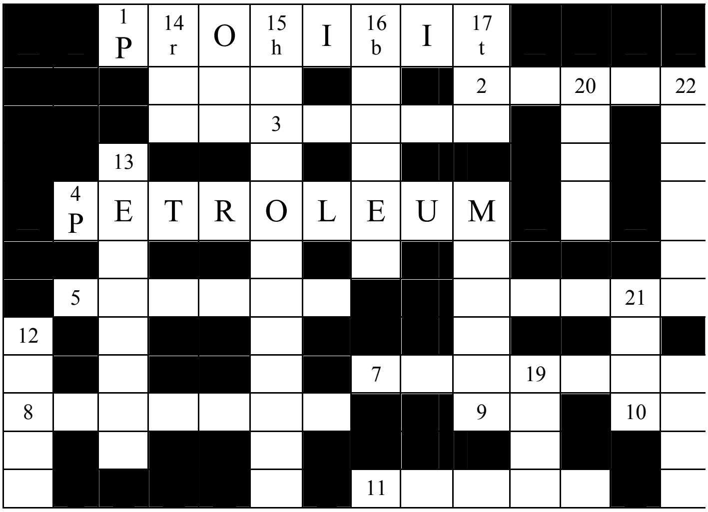
1. I waited for the bus at the bus stop for ten minutes ______ it arrived.
   a. When
   b. Before
   c. After
2. __________ I was boarding the train, the whistle blew.
   a. When
   b. While
   c. After
3. I was standing on the platform __________ the train arrived.
   a. While
   b. After
   c. When
4. I boarded the plane __________ I bought a ticket.
   a. After
   b. When
   c. While
5. I hiked in the Rocky Mountains _______ I was visiting Canada.
   a. While
   b. When
   c. After



Revision

Read the question and find the correct words from the below table and complete the puzzle.

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. They are going to ________ smoking in this building.
2. A kind of gas in the earth's atmosphere.
3. Not clean.
4. Oil.
5. The prophet moved to Madinah
6. Opposite of these
7. A substance in foods like lean, meat, fish, milk and cheese.
8. _______ sprays contain CFCs.
9. Opposite of don't.
10. Opposite of yes.
11. Wheat grows in a ________
12. Land next to the sea.
13. A place where crude oil is changed into useful products like petrol.
14. A vegetable left in the sun will begin to ________ after a few days.
15. Chemical substances made of hydrogen and carbon.
16. It separates countries.

DOWN

17. Children play with it.
18. A way of doing something.
19. A screw – driver is a kind of __________.
20. One time.
21. It is part of you and it covers your body.
22. A lot of countries under one ruler.
23. It is in the middle of your face.

Prohibit, ozone, dirty, petroleum, hijrah, there protein, aerosol, do no, field, beach, refinery rot, hydrocarbons, border, toy, method, tool, once, skin, empire, nose

A. Try guessing the meaning of these words.

Look at each word carefully and read the words around it. Then complete the exercise for homework.

1. Mines

- a. Ground.
- b. A large excavation made in the earth, from which to extract metallic, ore, coal … etc.
- c. A large building.
- d. Refinery.

2. Vital

- a. Dead.
- b. Unnecessary to life.
- c. Necessary or essential to life.
- d. Living things.

3. Silver

- a. A white, precious metal.
- b. A black precious stone.
- c. A blue precious stone.
- d. A green precious stone.

4. Nation

- a. A city.
- b. A country.
- c. The people of a territory. united under the same government.
- d. A society.

5. Rich

- a. Having no money.
- b. Having wealth.
- c. Poor.
- d. Having less money.

6. Ore

- a. Any natural combination of minerals.
- b. Azure.
- c. Silver.
- d. Gold.

7. Exploit

- a. To make unethical use of one's own advantage.
- b. Useless.
- c. Do not use of.
- d. Necessary to use.

8. Construction

- a. Manner or method of teaching.
- b. The way of how to write.
- c. The way in which something. is constructed.
- d. The way of making things.

9. Artisan

- a. A person who does skilled. work.
- b. A person who makes tables.
- c. A person who treats the patients.
- d. A person who drive the car.

10. Alluvial

- a. A jewelry.
- b. Sand and earth that is left by. rivers and floods.
- c. A monuments.
- d. A precious stone.

11. Barrel

- a. A large round container.
- b. A small box.
- c. A hole.
- d. A tank.

B. Read the passage silently.

Mining in Afghanistan

Having mines plays an important role in the progress, developing and promoting of economy in a country. Therefore, the construction of a country and its national economy is related to its mines and the ways of using them.

According to the researches and existing documents, there are different mines around in Afghanistan, some of which have not been exploited, just a few of them have been used in preliminary way such as; gold, silver, copper, iron ore, gemstones, petroleum and natural gas etc.

Geological researches show that 24 kinds of mines minerals existed and they are useable in 89 areas of Afghanistan, but unfortunately they have not been exploited so far.

Generally, from an economical point of view, these mines are valuable and they are in a huge number of quantity. Having mines, Afghanistan is potentially very rich country and has a very good future if they are exploited wisely. The famous mines of Afghanistan are: coal, barite, talc, petrol, steel, copper, azure, salt, gold, silver and natural gases.

Mines

Copper

Copper has been an essential material to man since prehistoric times. In fact, one of the major 'ages' or stages of human history is named after a copper alloy: bronze. Copper was the first metal used by man in any quantity. The earliest workers in copper soon found that it could be easily hammered into sheets and the sheets in turn worked into shapes which became more complex as their skill increased.

Fortunately, Afghanistan has a massive deposit of copper. If this natural resource is properly utilized, the country could become a major hub of copper export in the world. The Ministry of Mines and Department of Geological survey say as many as 242 sites of copper mines have been identified in Afghanistan out of which the Aynak, Balkhab, Shaida and Zarkashan are the biggest ones. A team of the United States Geoligical Survey revealed Afghanistan could become a leading copper producing coury if its copper reserves were properly exploited.

Gemstones

Gemstones have attracted humankind since ancient times, and have long been used for jewelry. The prime requisite for a gem is that it must be beautiful. In addition to their use as jewelry, gems were regarded by many civilizations as miraculous powers.
Afghanistan has been blessed with a great variey of precious gem stones with 73 records of mines deposits. In fact, some of the earliest records of mining anywhere in the world are from Afghanistan, dating back over 6000 years. Afghanistan has almost every types of gemstone in the country. For example, Afghanistan is known for its emeralds. Panjshir is the most famous emerald deposit in Afghanistan that is because of the quality of emeralds it produces. Another precious stone is ruby. Ruby from Jegdalek has some of the best color you have ever seen. The country will be be rich and more famous if its gemstones and other natural resources are used and exploited wisely.

Petroleum and natural gases

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Ministry of Mines and Industries jointly assessed the oil and gas resources in northern Afghanistan. The estimated volumes of undiscovered petroleum were 1,596 million barrels of crude oil, 444 billion cubic meters of natural gas, and 562 Mbbl of natural gas liquids. Most of the undiscovered crude oil occurs in the Afghan-Tajik Basin and most of the undiscovered natural gas is located in the Amu river Basin. These two basins within Afghanistan encompass areas of approximately 515,000 square kilometers.

C. Write the correct letter in each box:

1. Mines plays an important role in developing of …… in a country.
   - a. Buildings
   - b. Education
   - c. Technology
   - d. Economy

2. The construction of a country and its nation's economy is related to…
   - a. Mines.
   - b. Engineers.
   - c. Building materials.
   - d. Construction companies.

3. Geological researches show that ….. kinds of mines minerals exist and are useable in Afghanistan.
   - a. 30
   - b. 40
   - c. 24
   - d. 20

4. In past, copper was metal used by human
   - a. Gold.
   - b. Silver.
   - c. Copper.
   - d. Iron.

5. From which point of view, Afghanistan is very rich and have a good future?
   - a. According to having scientists
   - b. According to having inventors
   - c. According to having mines
   - d. None of them

6. From economical point of view, mines are …. for a country.
   - a. Good
   - b. Valuable
   - c. Workless
   - d. Useless

7. The following are the main and famous mines of Afghanistan:
   - a. Petrol, coal and azure
   - b. Steel, gold and silver
   - c. Salt, talc, barite and copper
   - d. All the above

8. Aynak mines is located in
   - a. Parwan.
   - b. Baghlan.
   - c. Logar.
   - d. Heart.

9. The estimated mean volumes of undiscovered petroleum were …..
   - a. 1, 5906.
   - b. 1,596.
   - c. 2000.
   - d. 19500.

10. Most of the undiscovered natural gas is located in the …..
   - a. Helmand Darya Basin.
   - b. Kabul Darya Basin.
   - c. Amu Darya Basin.
   - d. Salang Darya Basin.

Unit 8

Communication

AT THE END OF THIS UNIT, STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- **ask and answer questions about telecommunication in Afghanistan.**
- **read passages about history of telecommunication and telecommunication in Afghanistan.**
- **know the new words and use them in sentences.**
- **describe and use the present perfect passive voice.**
- **write a paragraph about the improvement of the telephone system in Afghanistan..**

Discussion

COMMUNICATIONS

1. Look at the following signs on this page. discuss what you can see in each one?
2. What do all the signs have in common?
3. What do you think the word communications means?



Reading

Telecommunications in Afghanistan

The Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology of Afghanistan was established in 1955.

Afghanistan entered in the world of electronic communication in 1898 by installing a one- to – one wired telephone at Presidential palace in Kabul.

Telegraph service was the next telecommunications facility launched in Afghanistan in 1914. In 1919 several 50- line and 100- line telephone systems (switchboards) were installed in the Shahi- Du – Shamshera post office in Kabul. For the first time 14 students were given scholarships to get education in wireless telegraphy abroad.

Telecommunication in Afghanistan has dramatically increased since 2002, and several wireless companies, internet, radio stations and television channels began operation. In Afghanistan, there are several telecommunications companies like: Afghan Wireless, Roshan, Areeba (MTN), Etisalat etc, but Afghan Wireless and Roshan are the first cellular phones which was established in the beginning of new millennium.

The companies have been trying to develop and expand telephone, internet, television and radio broadcasting services throughout the country.

Telephone:

In 2007, approximately eight out of hundred people had access to a telephone. There were over 1.4 Million cellular lines in the country. The International calling code for Afghanistan is +93. The following is a list of cellular phone companies in the country.

Internet:

At present there are at least 22 Internet Service Providers providing their services to the people of Afghanistan. Internet in Afghanistan is also at the peak with at least 535,000 users in 2007. The following is a list of the Internet Service Providers operating in Afghanistan.

- Afghan Wireless
- GTSC
- Insta Telecom
- Danish Net based in Nimroz
- Neda Telecommunications
- Ts 2
- Bentley Walker

Postal service:

In 1870, the Bala Hissar post office was established in Kabul and a post office in the center of each province. A post office was established in each large city by 1918. Afghanistan became a member of the Universal postal Union in 1928.



Word Study

abroad (adv) outside one's house; out doors; as, stroll abroad. Outside one's own country; to or in foreign countries.

access (n) a coming toward or near to; approach. A way or means to approach.

broadcast (v.t) to scatter over a broad area, to spread (information) informs many people of, to broadcast radio programs.

channel (n) a frequency band of waves assigned to a single transmitting station, as in radio, television, telegraphy, etc. : the width and position of the band differ for each of transmission.

elevated (adj) raised, lifted up or high.

facility (n) ease of doing or making; absence of difficulty the means by which something can be more easily done; conveniences: as, good transportation facilities.

install (ins **tall**) (v.t) to place (a person) in an office, rank, etc. with formality or ceremony.
To put or fix a new instrument or program in an equipment.

launch (v.t) discharge, to send forth with some force. The Catapult launched the plane into the air.

palace (n) the official residence of a king, emperor, a large ornate place of entertainment.

peak (n) the crest or summit of a hill or a mountain ending in a point, a mountain with such a pointed summit.

rapid (adj) swift, quick, moving as, a rapid rise in the highway.

scholarship (n) the quality of knowledge and learning have shown by a student; standard of work done in school.

service (n) the occupation or condition of a servant, a branch or department of this, including the people working in it; specifically.

tele- (tel e) these four letters at the beginning of a word mean "far".
A television is a machine for showing pictures from far away.
A telegram message is sent from far away.
*What kind of scope is this?
A __________scope.
*What kind of lens does this camera have?
A ________ photo lens.

Word Study

Copy the sentences in your notebook. Then, write the correct words.

code
items
delivery
telecommunication
telephones

1. In the U.S.A., you can buy a newspaper from a shop or someone can bring it to your house. Of course, it costs a little more for ______________ to your home.
2. There are 27 ___________ on this list.
3. Instruments for talking to people far away are called ______________.
4. Sending or receiving information from far away is known as ______________.
5. A postal _____________ is a part of the address on most letters. It shows which town the letter is going to.

enlarge
sort
communicate
reach
manage

6. Faisal wants to ________________ his photo to become bigger.
7. Nowadays, large machines _____________ letters to send them to different parts of Afghanistan.
8. Letters _____________ my mailbox by 10 a.m. every day.
9. Teachers must know how to ____________ children.
10. We can _______________ with foreign countries by mail or by phone.

electronic
via
limited
express
unified

11. If you want your clothes to be cleaned immediately, you must take it to the _____________ cleaner's.
12. The news did not reach me directly. It came ___________ Khalid.
13. Some people want Europe to become ___________ like the U.S.A.
14. His English is very __________. He knows only a few words.
15. My ___________ calculator is much faster at mathematics than I am.



Grammar

Present Perfect Passive Voice

Present and Past Passive

Pay close attention to the following sentences. They have passive verbs.

Telecommunications are developed very rapidly.
The Ministry of Telecoms was established in 1955.

The first one is in the present tense and the second one is in the past tense.

Present Perfect Passive

Tele communications in Afghanistan have been dramatically increased.
In 2007, 8% people of the country had access to a telephone.

The verbs are passive because it is not important to us who did these things.
The verbs are present perfect because we do not know exactly when they were done, but it was in the past.

Look at the form of the verbs in the present perfect passive:

S	+	**has** **have**	**been**	+	**Past participle**

Grammar

A. Look at this:

Yesterday, you saw some great bikes in a shop. Today, you want to buy one. You are back at the shop now but all the bikes have gone.
What does the salesman say?

All the bikes have been sold. *(sold)*

B. Now read the following sentences and complete them in your notebook.

(1) You look down at the floor and see that the mirror is in pieces.
The mirror ______ (broken)

(2) When you left your room this morning, it was very dirty. Now it is clean.
The room ______ (cleaned)

(3) The last time that you were in Herat, there was no mosque near your hotel. Now there is a new one.
A new ______ (built)

(4) You visited that university ten years ago. It was very small.
Now you are there again. It is much bigger now.
The university ______ (enlarged)

(5) When you left the match fifteen minutes ago, your team's players were very happy. They thought they would win. You have just returned 30 seconds before the end. Now they look very sad.
They ______ (defeated)

Writing

Write a paragraph about improvements in the Afghanistan telephone system. First, write a title. Then write your paragraph.



Revision

1 The Present Perfect Passive

A

Do you remember the present perfect passive tense?

Telecommunications in Afghanistan have been dramatically increased.

B

This is the form of the present perfect passive tense:

I You We they	have	been	introduced.
He She	has		
It			released.

C

Make sentences from the table.

2 Taking out which, that and who

A

In the sentences below, the verb after which or who is ACTIVE.

Do you remember this?

These are the courses	**which take place** here. **taking** place here.

Pay close attention to the following example:
Several Afghanistan provinces and foreign countries, including the U.S.A., Britain, Egypt, Europe and Japan, have been connected by electronic mail.
(Can you add which to this sentence?)
Look at the next page to see what happens if the verb is PASSIVE.

B

In the sentences below, the verb after which or who is PASSIVE.

Look at how these sentences can change:

The mobile system,	which is managed by the Ministry of Communication managed by the MoC,	has grown a lot.

The quantity of mail	which is handled by the postal service handled by the postal service	has increased.

The new mobile system,	which was introduced in the beginning of new millennium... introduced in …	help our people.

3 Complete each sentence with the correct word (s) from the box.

handle	efficient	domestic
communicate	link	system
sorters	in common	

1. If you fly to Herat from Kabul, you need a ___________ flight, not an International one.
2. They both like school, they both like football, and they both like stamp-collecting. In fact, they have a lot _____________.
3. If a person cannot speak or see, he finds it very difficult to ______________.
4. Mr. Ali has a very ____________ secretary. He does his job extremely well.
5. A modern road ____________ has been built to __________ all Afghanistan's cities.
6. The people or machines that put letters into groups to go to different parts of Afghanistan or the world are called ________________.
7. When traffic lights break, policemen usually ____________ traffic.



A. Try guessing the meanings of these words.

These new words are from History of Communication. Look carefully at each one and read the words around it. Then answer the question to show that you have understood the word.

1. **Semaphore** …
   - a. A system for sending signals
   - b. A system for sending letters
   - c. A system for sending goods
   - d. A system for sending messages

2. The **technology** of sending signals, images and messages over long distances by radio, telephone, television etc. is:
   - a. Internet
   - b. Satellite
   - c. Telecommunication
   - d. Telegraph

3. **Commercial** means…
   - a. Bargaining
   - b. Connected with buying and selling goods
   - c. Shopping
   - d. Connected with exporting and importing goods

4. A scientist who studies **anatomy** is…
   - a. Inventor
   - b. Political
   - c. Anatomist
   - d. Psychologist

5. She **immersed** herself in her homework. In this sentence immerse means ….
   - a. Somebody completely involved in something
   - b. No one involved in any work
   - c. Busy
   - d. Free

6. **Manufacture** means …
   - a. To make goods in large quantities
   - b. To store goods
   - c. To sell goods
   - d. To buy goods

7. A note that sounds together with the main note being played and is higher and quieter than that note
   - a. Headphone
   - b. Harmonic
   - c. Casio
   - d. Tambour

8. **Utilize** means …
   - a. Don't use something
   - b. To use something
   - c. Disable to use something
   - d. Ready to use

9. Connected with soldiers or the armed forces
   - a. Academic members
   - b. Musical groups
   - c. Military
   - d. Sportsmen

10. A method of sending messages over long distances
    - a. Telephone
    - b. Email
    - c. Telegraph
    - d. Computer

B. Prepare to read at home.

History Of Telecommunications

Early Telecommunications

The history of telecommunications has been started with smoke signals and drums which were used for communication in Africa, America and parts of Asia.

Drums were used by natives in Africa, New Guinea and South America but smoke signals were used in North America and China.

In 1792, a French engineer, Claude Chappe built the first visual telegraph (or semaphore) system between Lille and Paris. However semaphore as a communication system suffered from the need for skilled operators and expensive towers of only ten to thirty kilometers. As a result, the last commercial line was abandoned in 1880.

Telegraph and Telephone

A very early experiment in electrical telegraphy was an ‘electrochemical’ which was created by the German physician, anatomist and inventor Samuel Thomas in 1809. Both their designs employed multiple wires in order to visually represent almost all Latin letters and numerals. Thus, message could be conveyed electrically up to a few kilometers, with each of the telegraph receiver’s wires immersed in a separate glass tube of acid. An electrical current was in order applied by the sender through the various wires representing each digit of message. The telegraph receiver’s operator would visually observe the bubbles and could then record the transmitted message. The principal disadvantage to the system was its high-priced cost, due to having to manufacture and string – up the multiple wire circuits it employed, as opposite to the single wire used by later telegraphs.

The first commercial electrical telegraph was constructed in England. It used the deflection of needles to represent messages and started operating over twenty- one kilometers of the Great Western Railway on 9 April 1839.

On the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, Samuel Morse independently developed a version of the electrical telegraph that he unsuccessfully demonstrated on 2 September 1837.

The first successful transatlantic telegraph cable was completed on 27 July 1866, allowing transatlantic telecommunication for the first time.

The international use of the telegraph has sometimes been called the "Victorian Internet". The conventional telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876, based on his earlier work with harmonic (multi signal) telegraphs. The first commercial telephone services were set up in 1878 and 1879 on both sides of the Atlantic in the cities of New Haven and London. Bell held the master patent for the telephone that was needed for such services in both countries. The technology grew quickly from this point, with inter-city lines being built and telephone exchanges in every major city of the United States by the mid – 1880s.

In 1880, Bell and co- inventor Charles Sumner Tainter conducted the world's first wireless telephone call via modulate light beams projected by photo phone. The scientific principles of their invention would not be utilized for several decades, when they were first deployed in military and fiber- optic communications.

C. Now choose the correct definition:

1.The history of telecommunications has been started in…

a. Africa, America and part of Asia
b. Canada and Asia
c. Australia and Antarctica
d. America, Australia and Europe

2.The first fixed semaphore was emerged in

a. 1780
b. 1781
c. 1790
d. 1795

3.In 1792, a French Engineer built the first visual telegraph between

a. Spain and Morocco
b. Denmark and Poland
c. Finland and Norway
d. Lille and Paris

4.A very early experiment in electrical telegraph was an electrochemical which was created in

a. 1820
b. 1810
c. 1809
d. 1805

5. The principal disadvantage of telegraph was its

a. Low – price cost
b. Medium – price cost
c. High – price cost
d. All the above

6. The first commercial electrical telegraph was constructed in

a. England
b. Finland
c. Scotland
d. Nederland

7. The international use of the telegraph called

a. Fiber – optic communication
b. Indian internet
c. American Internet
d. Victorian Internet

8. The telephone was invented by

a. Alexander Graham Bill
b. Right Brothers
c. Edison
d. Siddiqu Mukhtarey

Unit 9

A REFRESHING DRINK

AT THE END OF THIS UNIT, STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- ask and answer questions about a refreshing drink.
- learn the important rules of reading and read passages about tea and the most popular drink in the world.
- know the new words and use them in sentences.
- use reported speech verbally and in writing.
- write paragraphs from notes.

Discussion

A REFRESHING DRINK

MENU

COLD BEVERAGES
Soft drinks … 10 Afs per glass
Juice … 15 Afs per glass

HOT BEVERAGES

Tea … 10 Afs per cup
Coffee … 20 Afs per cup





Ask and answer these questions:

1. What do you think is the most popular drink in the world?
2. Which would you rather drink: coffee or tea? Give a reason for your choice.
3. Where does coffee come from? Is it made from beans or leaves?
4. Where does tea come from? Is it made from beans or leaves?
5. Where do people drink coffee and tea? Why do people drink coffe or tea?
6. How do you make tea? Do you use tea bags or loose tea? Describe how you make and serve it.



Reading

Tea

Is there anyone in the world who has never drunk tea? Today, tea is an International drink.

However, tea drinking started in China. In fact, there is a belief in China that the Emperor Shen Nung discovered tea 5,000 years ago. As he was boiling his drinking water, some leaves from a nearby plant fell into it. He was very pleased with the taste. He said that the drink had been refreshing, had made him feel good and had helped him to stay awake. He tried to grow the plant in his garden. In this way, the Chinese believe, he was responsible for beginning the world-wide custom of tea drinking.

Nowadays, tea grows well in several hot, rainy regions of the world, especially India, Sri Lanka, China, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Kenya. Most of the tea which we drink today consists of a mixture of three basic types: Ceylon tea (from Sri Lanka), Indian tea and African tea. Ceylon tea is chosen for its flavor, Indian tea for its strength and African tea is selected for its color and appearance. The selection and mixing of the different kinds of tea is done by experts called "taster".

The biggest tea drinkers in the world are the British. Nowadays, the average Briton drinks 1,650 cups a year! In the last century, it was so important that companies used to race to deliver the first tea harvest of the year to London. Tea ships (called clippers) used to compete with one another on the journey from the Far East to Britain. This clipper race was an important event that was held every year.

Ships representing different countries, such as Britain and the U.S.A., took part in it. The ship which won received a special award, usually cash. A ship called The Cutty Sark had the record for many years. You can still see this clipper in London today.Today, many people would rather use tea bags than loose tea. But the tea bags have only appeared recently. In 1904, a man called Thomas Sulivan, who owned a small tea and coffee business in the United States, sent samples of his tea in small silk bags to several hundred customers. The customers liked the tea bags so much that they asked for more. Tea bags are now made of a special kind of paper and the making of tea bags is a big industry.

Who knows what the next development in the tea business will be? Who knows what they will achieve? What do you think?

Tea is grown in these countries but drunk world–wide.





A Nineteenth Century Tea Clipper



True / False

Are the following sentences true or false?
First, find the answer in the reading passage. Then write the line number.
Finally, write T or F in the box. The first one is done for you.

Line (s) 4-7 [F] 1. The Emperor Shen Nung discovered tea when he cut the leaves from a wild plant and put them into boiling water.

Line (s) …. [ ] 2. The Chinese believe that Shen Nung started the custom of tea drinking.

Line (s) …. [ ] 3. To grow tea, you need a hot, dry climate.

Line (s) …. [ ] 4. Ceylon tea comes from Kenya.

Line (s) ….. [ ] 5. Most of the tea which we drink is a mixture of Ceylon tea, Indian tea and African tea.

Line (s) …. [ ] 6. Indian tea is used in this mixture because it is strong.

Line (s) …. [ ] 7. Tea clippers used to race to bring the first tea harvest to London every year.

Line (s) …. [ ] 8. The first tea bags were made of paper.

Word Study

Achieve / would rather

achieve (a cheive) (v – reg.) do something successfully; reach a certain point.
You will never achieve anything if you do not work hard.
*What do you hope to achieve when you finish school?

belief (be **lief**) (n) noun from the verb believe.
1.Something that is believed. 2. Opinion.
Nothing can change his belief in Allah.
My belief is that he is a hard worker.
*What is the word for a person who believes?
A belie _ _ _ .

compete (com **pete**) (v – reg.) try to defeat others.
Ahmad likes to compete in running races.
Competition (com pe tition) (n) an event where people compete against one another.

competitor (com **pe** titor) (n) a person who competes.
*What other nouns do you know that end in –tion and –or?

harvest (har vest) (n) the collecting by farmers of cereals, fruits and vegetables from the fields when they are ready.
The coming harvest will be good this year.
*When does the wheat harvest take place every year in Afghanistan?

one another (one a **noth** er) (pronoun) each other.
They said goodbye to one another.
*Complete this sentence:
Nargis and her friend phone _________ every evening.

performance (per **form** ance) (n) the way someone (or something) does his of its work.
Asma's performance in the test was poor.
This car's performance is better than that one's.

perform (per **form**) (v-reg.) do one's work.
These new employees have performed well.
*What other nouns do you know that end in –ance and –ence?

record (rec ord) (n) the best result in an event.
That girl has the record for the best exam result in the school. She has never achieved less than 100%.

represent (repre **sent)** (v – reg.) stand in the place of; speak for, behalf of.
The manager could not go to the meeting. His secretary represented him.
A sign or symbol sometimes represents an idea.

responsible for (re **spon** sible) (adj) A man who is responsible for doing a job must do it.
Others expect him to do it.
Mr. Naseer is responsible for teaching class 1.
*Name some things that you are responsible for doing, at home and at school.

selection (se **lec** tion) (n) 1. Choosing someone or something from different possible choices. 2. Choice.
The committee made its selection of addresses.

select (se **lect**) (v – reg) choose.

silk (n) a thread which is made by a kind of insect and used to make beautiful cloth.
Silk is worn by Muslim women, but not by Muslim men.

would rather (would rather) (v: This is the only form.) would like to do one thing more than another thing.
Sara wants to go shopping tomorrow.
I told her I would rather visit friends.



Word Study

Write the correct words.

1. I knew from his ___________ that he was from the Far East.
2. Do you want to talk or read? It is your __________.
3. The _______________ for the "Best Student" was given to Nadia. It was a dictionary.
4. It is my ____________ the tea is the most refreshing drink in the world.

award
choice
appearance
belief

5. Most small children love to __________ in games.
6. Two of my friends will __________ our school in the TV quiz show.
7. We hope that you will _________ good results in the university entrance exams.
8. With hard work, we can ____________ in getting a good mark.

compete
achieve
represent
succeed

9. The farmers are very happy with this year's wheat ________. They have more wheat this year than in the past ten years.
10. They worked hard but their __________ in the exam was poor.
11. Hot chocolate is my favorite bedtime _________. It helps me sleep.
12. Before going on holiday, you pack a _________ of your clothes.
13. Al- Aziziyah in Libya has the _________ for the hottest place in the world with a temperature of 58□c.

harvest
record
beverage
selection
performance

14. Many people eat junk food, but I ___________ have a balanced diet.
15. Who is _____________ for polluting the atmosphere?
16. He is an ____________ traveler. He travels all over the world.
17. Hundreds of years ago, Arabs and Romans fought against _______________.
18. Elham's wedding dress was very expensive. It was made from the best Chinese ________________.

international
silk
each other
would rather
responsible

Grammar

Reported Speech

1 When using indirect or reported speech, the form changes. Usually indirect speech is introduced by the verb said, as in I said, Ali said, or they said. Using the verb say in this tense indicates that something was said in the past. In these cases, the main verb in the reported sentence is put in the past. If the main verb is already in a past tense, then the tense changes to another past tense; it can almost be seen as moving even further into the past.

Past		Present
Past Perfect ←	Simple Past ←	Simple Present
↖	Present Perfect	
Perfect Progressive ←	Past Progressive ←	Present Progressive

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
simple present *He said, "I **go** to school everyday."*	**simple past** *He said (that) he **went** to school every day.*
simple past *He said, "I **went** to school yesterday."*	**past perfect** *He said (that) he **had gone** to school.*
present perfect *He said, "I **have gone** to school."*	**past perfect** *He said (that) he **had gone** to school the day before.*
present progressive *He said, "I **am going** to school now."*	**past progressive** *He said (that) he **was going** to school then.*
past progressive *He said, "I **was going** to school yesterday."*	**perfect progressive** *He said (that) he **had been going** to school the pervious day,*
future (will) *He said, "I **will go** to school tomorrow."*	**would + verb** *He said (that) he **would go** to school the next day.*
future (going to) *He said, "I **am going** to go to school tomorrow."*	**present progressive** *He said (that) he **is going** to go to school next day.* **past progressive** *He said (that) he **was going** to school.*
auxiliary + verb name *He said, "**Do you go** to school every day?"* *He said, "**Where do you go** to school?"*	**simple past** *He asked me **if I went** to school every day.** *He asked me **where I went** to school.*
imperative *He said, "**Go** to school every day."*	**infinitive** *He ordered me **to go** to school every day.*

2

The situation changes if instead of the common verb “said” another part of the very “to say” is used. In that case the verb tenses usually remain the same. Some examples of this situation are given below.

Direct Speech	**Indirect Speech**
simple present *he says, “I go to school everyday”.*	**simple present** he says that he goes to school every day
Simple past she said, “ she arrived late yesterday.	**Past perfect** She said that she had arrived late the other day.
Present continous “ I am reading a book”, Nadia Explained.	**past progressive + simple past** *Nadia explained that she was reading a book.*
Present perfect They told me, “they have been in the gym”.	**Past perfect** they told me that they had been in the gym.
Past perfect “I have just turned out the light” he explained.	**Past perfect** He explained that he had just turned the light.
Present perfect continous They complained, “we have been waiting for hours”.	**Past perfect continous** They explainded that they had been waiting for hours.
Past continous “ we were living in paris”, they told me.	**Past perfect continous** They told me that they had been living in paris.
Future “I will be in Geneva on Monday”, he said.	**Present conditional** He said that he would be in Geneva on Monday.
Future continuous She said, “ i’ll be using the car next Friday.	**conditional continuous** She said that she would be using the car next Friday.



Grammar

A newspaper reporter interviewed a tea taster about his job.
Later, he reported in his newspaper what the taster had said.

What did the reporter write?

Example:

Taster: I am happy to be a tea taster.

Reporter: *He said he was happy to be a tea taster.*

1. Taster: I am the youngest tea taster with my company.
   Reporter:

2. Taster: The tea is always harvested by women.
   Reporter:

3. Taster: The women only collect the top two leaves from each plant.
   Reporter:

4. Taster: I tasted one hundred kinds of tea yesterday.
   Reporter:

5. Taster: I have not started work yet.
   Reporter:

6. Taster: I like tea. It is the most refreshing drink I know.
   Reporter:



Writing

Writing from Notes

1. **Look at these steps from a cooking book. They describe how to make Firnee.**

   1. Make a paste out of the cornstarch and a bit of the milk.
   2. Mix them well, and heat the remaining milk in a saucepan until it is hot.
   3. Add the sugar and stir constantly.
   4. When the milk is close to boiling, slowly add the paste.
   5. Bring this to a boil while stirring continuously then lower the heat and cook for 3 – 4 minutes.
   6. Pour it into a glass pan or dish and decorate it by adding the pistachios over the top.

2. **With your teacher, write a paragraph with the title "How to Make…"**
   Use words like *First* … *Then* … *Next* … *After that* … *Finally*…
   Try to join two or three steps together.

3. **Now look at these notes by an Afghan housewife about how to make tea:**

   1. *Boil water.*
   2. *Pour boiling water into tea pot to heat it.*
   3. *Add one spoonful tea for the pot.*
   4. *Allow to stand five minutes.*
   5. *Pour into cups.*
   6. *Add milk and sugar to taste.*

4. **Finally, write a paragraph with the title How to Make Tea with the Afghan style.**

MORE INFORMATION

A

Direct and Indirect with modals

Another situation is the one in which modal constructions are used. If the verb said is used, then the form of the modal or another modal that has a past meaning is used.

B

Direct Speech	⇒	Indirect Speech
can *He said, "I **can go** to school every day."*	⇒	**could** *He said (that) he **could go** to school every day.*
may *He said, "I **may go** to school every day."*	⇒	**might** *He said (that) he **might go** to school every day.*
might *He said, "I **might go** to school every day."*		**might** He said (that) he might go to school everyday.
must *He said, "I **must go** to school every day."*		**had to** *He said (that) he **had to go** to school every day.*
have to *He said, "I **have to go** to school every day."*		**Had to** He said (that) he had to go to school every day.
should *He said, "I **should go** to school every day."*	⇒	**should** *He said (that) he **should** go to school every day.*
ought to *He said, "I **ought to** go to school every day."*	⇒	**ought to** *He said (that) he **ought to** go to school every day.*

C

Make one question for each of these:

1. When did the clipper race take place? Can you tell me?
2. Will the next development be soon? Do you know? (if)
1. What does that symbol represent? Do you understand?
2. Did the teacher have record the marks? Can you remember? (if)

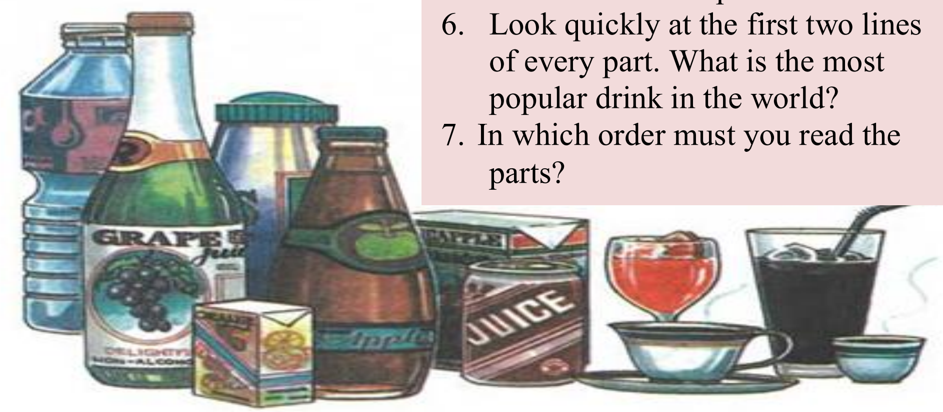
THE MOST POPULAR DRINK IN THE WORLD

A. Before you begin reading, …

Before you begin reading, “The Most Popular Drink in the World” (which begins on page 135), take a minute or two to look at it. Do not try to understand everything yet. Just look at the title, the pictures and the way it is arranged.

Answer the following questions in class with your classmates:

1. Look at the title of the reading. What do you think the reading is about?
2. Find the beginning and the end of the reading. How many pages are there?
3. How many lines are there in the reading? Why is it difficult to count them quickly?
4. How many different parts are there in the reading? Which part is different from the others?
5. How many countries can you read about? What is the other part about?
6. Look quickly at the first two lines of every part. What is the most popular drink in the world?
7. In which order must you read the parts?



B. Try guessing the meaning of these words.

These new words are from The Most Popular Drink in the World. Look carefully at each one and read the words around it. Then answer the question to show you have understood the word.

Note: Do as much as you can in 15 minutes. Then complete the exercise for homework.

1. Strange In the sixteenth century, people in Europe began to hear stories of a "strange" country called China and its unusual customs.	A **strange** country is … ☐ a. poor. b. unusual. c. european. d. both poor and rich.
2. **Venice** The first mention of tea in a European book was in 1559. The book was written by a man from Venice in northern Italy.	**Venice** is a … ☐ a. story. b. beverage. c. town. d. food.
3. **Mint** Moroccans put "green" tea into a silver pot, add fresh mint leaves and serve it with lots of sugar and lemon.	Which of these is **mint**? ☐ 
4. **Refuse** … but it is polite for the guest to refuse a fourth glass.	When you **refuse** something you … ☐ a. say "No". b. drink it. c. take your shoes off. d. leave the house.
5. **Railway station** … people waiting for trains can always get a cup of tea. Every railway station in India has at least one tea seller…	A **railway station** is a … ☐ a. kind of cup. b. place where tea is grown. c. kind of sweet tea d. place where you wait for a train.
6. **Demand** … when the demand for tea leaves increased, the Chinese farmers stopped cutting down wild tea trees and started to grow the plants on their farms.	If there is a **demand** for something, people … ☐ a. refuse it. b. want it. c. do not like it. d. eat it.
7. **Boutique** In the villages, there are often tea shops called "tea boutiques".	A **boutique** is a kind of … ☐ a. tea. b. habit. c. village. d. shop .



8. Relax
Villagers like to stop in the tea boutiques on their way home from work and relax by talking to friends and drinking tea.

Which of these men is **relaxing**?

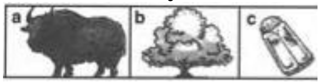
☐



9. **Yak**
The long haired wild ox of Tibet and central Asia, often domesticated as a beast of burden.

Which of these is a **yak**?

☐



10. **Dip**
To put into or under liquid for a moment and then immediately take out, to sink or drop down suddenly.

To **dip** means to …

☐

a. send something to Tibet.
b. add salt to something.
c. put a thing in liquid and take it out again.

11. **Invent**
Iced tea was invented in 1904 (the same year as tea bags were invented) by a man called Richard Blechynden.

To **invent** means to …

☐

a. make something not made or known before.
b. drink something.
c. make something cold.
d. grow a new plant.

12. **Instant**

13. **Seconds**

Nowadays, iced tea is often made, not with tea leaves, but with special **instant** tea. This is a powder which can be mixed with cold water to make in **seconds** instead of minutes.

Something which is **instant** …

☐

a. can be drunk from a cup.
b. must be boiled for a long time.
c. can be made very quickly.
d. must be made with tea leaves.

A **second** is …

☐

a. a way to measure liquids.
b. a kind of container.
c. a mixture of tea and water.
d. a measurement of time.

14. Snack
He has tea with lunch and tea at four p.m., then tea with dinner and tea with a late night **snack**.

A **snack** is …

☐

a. a kind of cup.
b. a small meal.
c. a beverage drunk late at night.
d. another word for dinner.

15. Spare
For the British, a real cup of tea must be made in a pot with lose tea: one spoonful of tea for every person and a spare, or extra, spoon "for the pot".

Spare means …

☐

a. real.
b. loose.
c. every.
d. extra.



THE MUSLIM CONNECTION

THE MOST POPULAR DRINK IN THE WORLD

In the sixteenth century, people in Europe began to hear stories of a "strange" country called China and its unusual customs. These people's main food was rice, and an unknown beverage called tea. The Europeans heard these stories from Muslim traders who controlled the trade routes between east and west. The first mention of tea in a European book was in 1559. The book was written by a man from Venice in northern Italy. He got his information from a Muslim trader called Hajji Mohammad. Nowadays, tea is drunk all over the world. However, different countries have different ways of drinking it and different customs for it.
Let's look at some of these.

MOROCCO

Moroccans put "green" tea into a silver pot, add fresh mint leaves and serve it with lots of sugar and lemon. In Morocco, it is normal for a guest to accept three glasses of tea. but it is polite for the guest to refuse a fourth glass. The oldest woman in the house is responsible for serving the tea to guests.

INDIA

The Indians boil their tea in an open pot with cardamom, sugar and a lot of milk.
This sweet tea is served all over India in cups and glasses, in the cities and the towns. For example, people waiting for trains can always get a cup of tea. Every railway station in India has at least one tea point which offers tea and coffe at any time.

TIBET

Tea is the most popular drink in Tibet. It is usually found in the shape of a "brick". When they want a drink, the Tibetans break some tea from the brick, put it in water and boil it for an hour until the liquid becomes black. Then they mix it with salt and yak butter. Finally, they dip a kind of bread into the tea and eat it.

SRI LANKA

Tea drinking in Sri Lanka is quite a recent habit, imported from England. Tea is rarely served with meals except at breakfast time. In the villages, there are often tea shops (called "tea boutiques"). Villagers like to stop in the tea boutiques on their way home from work and relax by talking to friends and drinking tea.



The U.S.A

The Americans like to drink tea, but not as much as the British. They have experimented with the drink, and one of the most interesting forms they achieved is iced tea. This is served in the summer as a cold drink.

Iced tea was invented in 1904(the same year as tea bags were invented) by a man called Richard Blechynden. He was selling hot tea on a very hot day. In order to compete with people near him selling cold drinks, he filled big glasses with ice and poured his hot tea over the ice. The drink was immediately successful and it has been a favorite choice of Americans on hot days ever since.

Nowadays, iced tea is often made, not with tea leave, but with special “instant” tea. This is a powder which can be mixed with cold water to make tea in seconds instead of minutes.

Instant tea is made in factories and needs the help of technicians to produce.

CHINA

There are many stories in China about the origins of tea and we will probably never know which of these is true. However, it is certain that about 350AD, when the demand for tea leaves increased, the Chinese farmers stopped cutting down wild tea trees and started to grow the plants on their farms.

In the beginning, the Chinese drank tea mostly because they thought it was good for the stomach. However, by the beginning of the sixth century, they were drinking it as a pleasing beverage.

BRITAIN

The British love tea. The average Briton drink a cup of tea as soon as they wake up in the morning. They have more with breakfast and another cup during their morning break. They have tea with lunch and tea at four p.m, then tea with dinner and tea with a late night snack.

The British usually drink their tea with milk and often with sugar, and this beverage can be found everywhere: at restaurants, in railway stations, on trains and in special tea rooms.

In Britain, tea bags have not yet been completely accepted, most people do think these bags are not good enough. For the British, a real cup of tea must be made in pot with loose tea; one spoonful of tea for every person and a spare, or extra, spoon “for the pot”. A real British tea drinker would never allow you to make his or her tea with tea bags.

RUSSIA

Not many people know that a lot of tea is grown in Russia. The Russians like to drink their tea strong, sweet and black (that is, without milk). It is prepared using a container called Asamovar and is usually served with a slice of lemon. Sometimes jam is used to sweeten the tea instead of sugar. Another way to sweeten Russian tea is for the drinker to hold a sugar lump between his or her teeth and drink the tea through the lump.

JAPAN

People have been drinking tea in Japan for over 1,200 years. It is so important to the Japanese that there is a special ceremony for the drinking of tea Japanese parents often sends their daughters to special schools to learn the rules of laws of the ceremony before they marry. Then, after the wedding, the girls can perform it for their husbands.

The tea ceremony lasts four hours and has four parts. First a small cup of tea is served. Then there is a short break. Next, there is the main part of the ceremony when a "thick" tea is served. Finally, they serve the usucha, a "thin" tea. This part lasts only one hour and is often performed on its own.

C. Now answer these questions about the passage:

1. From which people did the Europeans hear stories of a strange country called China?

____

2. How many glasses of tea can a Moroccans politely drink?

____

3. What do Indians add to their tea?

____

4. Where can you find tea in the form of a brick?

____

5. In which country do people like to relax by drinking tea on the way home from the work?

____

6. Which country has iced tea as a favorite summer drink?

____

7. How long does the last part of the tea ceremony last?

____

D. Discuss your answers to the above questions, with your teacher/classmates.

E. Now choose the correct definition.

1. In China, the people's main food was …
   - a. poor.
   - b. a beverage.
   - c. tea.
   - d. rice.

2. Venice is a town in …
   - a. china.
   - b. europe.
   - c. india.
   - d. sri Lanka.

3. Who is responsible for serving tea in Morocco?
   - a. the youngest daughter.
   - b. the oldest woman.
   - c. the husband.
   - d. the guests.

4. The Indians use milk, sugar and … in their tea.
   - a. mint.
   - b. cardamom.
   - c. lemon.
   - d. jam.

5. The Chinese first drank tea because…
   - a. It was good for the stomach.
   - b. the farmers grew it.
   - c. it was a pleasing beverage.
   - d. the demand increased.

6. How long do Tibetans boil their tea?
   - a. sixty seconds.
   - b. five minutes.
   - c. one hour.
   - d. four hours.

7. The Sri Lankans …
   - a. drink tea at breakfast.
   - b. drink tea with every meal.
   - c. only drink tea at boutiques.
   - d. never drink tea with meals.

8. Nowadays, iced tea is made with …
   - a. hot water.
   - b. instant tea.
   - c. tea leaves.
   - d. tea bags.

9. Real British tea drinkers …
   - a. like tea bags.
   - b. prefer loose tea.
   - c. never drink tea with meals.
   - d. only drink tea with. breakfast.

10. There are … parts to the tea ceremony.
    - a. 1,200
    - b. many
    - c. four
    - d. 350

Unit 10

The OLYMPIC GAMES

AT THE END OF THIS UNIT, STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- discuss about the Olympic Games.
- read a text comprehensively.
- learn new words and use them in sentences.
- become familiar with the games that are played in the Olympics.
- change direct and indirect speeches in a sentences.
- write a paragraph about Olympic Games.

Discussion

The Olympic Games



Running



Throw



Taekwondo



Javelin



Shot - put



Rifle shooting



Archery

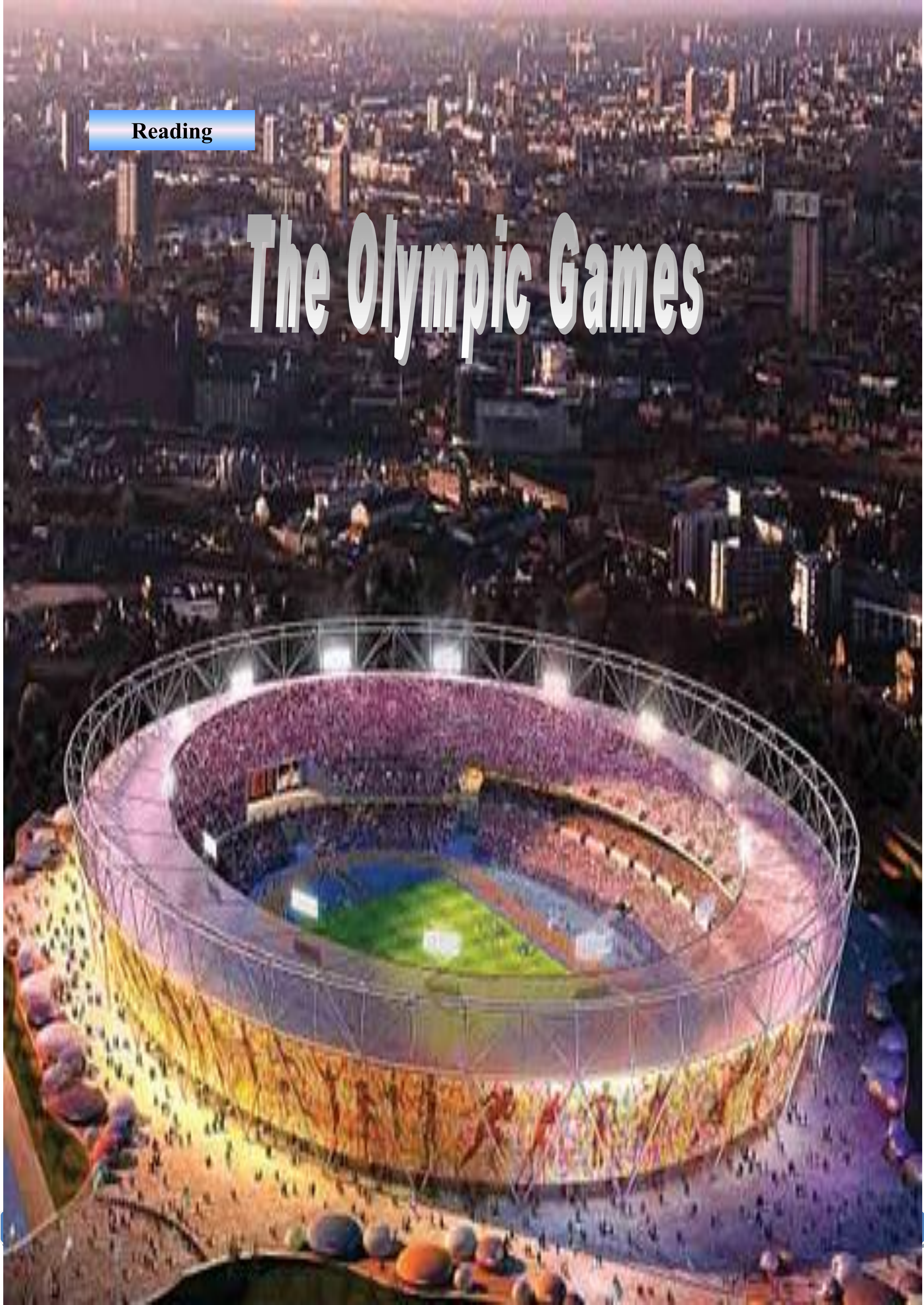
A. Ask and answer these questions:

1. Where and when were the last Olympic Games held? Where and when will the next ones be held?
2. Who takes part in the Olympic Games?
3. Which sports are there in the Games?
4. Are the Olympic Games popular? Give an opinion, like this: "I think they are popular because …" Or like this: "I don't think they are popular because …"

B. Finally, look at the pictures and discuss them with your teacher.

Reading

The Olympic Games



The first modern Olympic Games took place in 1896 in Athens, in which 280 participants (all men) from 13 nations, competing in 43 games. Since then, the numbers of the Olympic Games have been increased greatly with more performances. The Olympics truly took off as an international sporting event after 1924, when the competitions were held in Paris. Some 3,000 athletes (with more than 100 women among them) from 44 nations competed that year, and for the first time the games featured a closing ceremony. In that year, the winter games had also started.

The man with whose efforts the modern Olympics started said these words: "The important thing about the Olympics Games is not wining but taking part." All Olympic competitors do their best to win. That is what they have been trained for. However, both winners and losers, mix with people of different races, language and nationalities. They compete with the best athletes in their events. From this experience they learn about others and about themselves. Most people think that these types of events are not only a good opportunity to promote sports but also improve understanding of others' cultures.

The Olympic flag has a white background. With five interlaced rings in the center: blue, yellow, black, green and red. This design is symbolic; it represents the five continents of the world, united by olympism, while the six colors are those that appear on all the national flags of the world at the present time. The circles of the Olympic symbol contain at least one color from the flag of every country in the world. The nations are linked together in the rings.

The Olympic Games occur every four years, and the world top sportsmen and sportswomen who have performed very well in their country and the region can participate in it. The Olympic sports consist of Summer Olympic Games and Winter Olympic games.

It was remarkable that Afghanistan made its first appearance at the Berlin Games in 1936. It has sent a delegation to 13 of the 18 summer Games. Afghanistan won its first summer Olympics medal during the 2008 Beijing games, with Rohullah Nikpa winning a bronze in men's Taekwondo 58 kg, and the second at the 2012 Games with another bronze for Nikpa in the men's 68 kg Taekwondo event.

As the Olympic flag flies above them, athletes from different nations compete against one another in peace and not at conflict. This is the Olympic example for us all.

A. Are the following sentences true or false?

First, find the answer in the reading passage. Then, write the line number.

Finally, write T or F in the box.

Line (s) 1-3	**F**	1. The first Olympic game started in 1890.
Line (s) ….		2. There were 3000 athletes in the Paris games.
Line (s) ….		3. There are five rings in the Olympic flag.
Line (s) …..		4. All Olympic competitors do their best to win.
Line (s) ….		5. The Olympic Games occur every three years.
Line (s) ….		6. Afghanistan first participation was in 1936.
Line (s) ….		7. Afghanistan athletes won two bronze medals.

Word Study

against (prep) in opposition to; as, fight against. Against one's judgment.

amateur (n) a person who does something for the pleasure of her/ himself it rather than for money, nonprofessional; hence.
At the very beginning Farhad Darya was an amateur; later on he changed to a popular singer.

appearance (n) the look or outward aspect of anything.
Anything that appears; as, he gave the appearance of being busy.
Your appearance indicates your expertise/ professionalism.

athlete (n) a person trained in exercises, games, or contests requiring physical strength, skill, stamina, speed, etc.

award (v.t.) to give as the result of judging or considering; grant as, we award a prize for the best essay.

condition (v) anything called for as a requirement before the performance, completion or effectiveness of something else, as, this contract imposes several conditions.

crowd (v. t.) a large number of people or things gathered closely together. The common people
The crowd in the city caused motors' jam and accidents.

effort (ef fort) (n) trying hard.
The government efforts at stopping pollution have been partly successful.
*In your opinion, which sports require the most physical effort? Which one requires the least?

event (n) a happening, occurrence, especially an important occurrence.

field event (n) a sports event in which competitors take part one after the other rather than racing or competing together: High jump and javelin, throwing are field event.

link (v – reg) tie together, connect.
Afghanistan and Tajikistan are now linked by Aamo river.
*How is Afghanistan linked to countries of the East such as Pakistan?

standard (stan dard) (n) an expected level of performance.
This is a very good school. The headmaster and teachers all have very high standards of behavior for the pupils.

nation (n) the people of a territory united under a single government, country; state.

qualification (n) a qualifying or being qualified, any quality, knowledge, ability, experience or acquirement that fits a person for a position, office, profession, etc.

remarkable (adj) worthy of remark; noticeable. Unusual, extraordinary.

track (n) a pair of parallel metal rails with their crossties and roadbed, on which trains, streetcars etc. run.
Athletic sports performed on a track, as running, hurdling etc. distinguished from field sports, track and field sports together.

track and field: the general name of a particular group of competitive sports, including running, jumping and throwing



Word Study

nation
effort
linked
standards
crowded

1. Those two pieces of evidence are not ________ to each other for the crime scene.
2. The book was written professionally due to persistent_______.
3. The construction of the building was done by its real _____________.
4. A _____________ of people blocked the view for me to see through the window of the train.
5. The news was announced to the _________ about the new rules which are about to be run in the country.

qualification
athlete
amateur
appearance
track and field

6. Running competitions are played on ____________.
7. They play sports as ________________.
8. Being ______________ is a fulltime job.
9. The show in TV tries to keep the _________________ of their actors appealing.
10. Her _______________ for the job didn't fulfill the requirements that position.

against
event
awarded
condition
remarkable

11. The _________________ of the patient was too critical to decide anything.
12. She achieved a _____________________ success in her academic career.
13. The principal of the school _____________ all the top students for their performance during the year.
14. This year's Olympic Games will be the biggest ever Sporting______________.
15. Throw the ball __________ the wall.

Grammar

1

Do you remember this from earlier lessons in the course?
Mr. Ehsan asked a customer as well as the manager these questions in a restaurant:



What is the food like?

Why do people come here?

The customer's friends did not see the program. The next day they asked him.

The customer reported Mr. Ehsan's questions to his friends. Look how he changed the questions:



Who asked the questions in direct speech?
Who reported the questions in reported speech?

Note the changes in the …

Pronouns.
Tense of the verb.
Word order.
Verb. (come became went)

Other words that are often change in the reported speech are …

now (becomes then)
last night (become that night before)
here (become there)
in this town (becomes in that town)

2 Read the following sentences from the reading passage, paragraph 2. Is this direct or reported speech? What did the athletes say?

> They both said that there was no secret in their success. They had had a well-planned training program and had had to follow it.

Note that the past simple and the present perfect both become past perfect in reported speech.

Example:

DIRECT SPEECH		REPORTED SPEECH
"We have had to follow it".	→	They said that they had had to follow it.
(present perfect)		(past perfect)
"We had to follow it".	→	They said that they had had to follow it.
(past simple)		(past perfect)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Here are the English names of a few common sports:

BOXING



HANDBALL



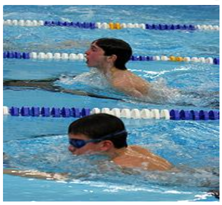
FENCING



GYMNASTIC



SWIMMING





Grammar

A newspaper reporter interviewed an athlete at the Olympic Games.
Later, he reported in his newspaper what the athlete had said.

What did the reporter write?

Example:
Athlete: I am happy to be at the Olympic.
Reporter: *He said he was happy to be at the Olympic.*

1. Athlete: I am the youngest person in my team.
Reporter:

2. Athlete: My team-mates are all helpful to me.
Reporter:

3. Athlete: We all eat, talk and go round together.
Reporter:

4. Athlete: We arrived here yesterday.
Reporter:

5. Athlete: I do not have a race today.
Reporter:

6. Athlete: I like training. Sometimes it is hard. Use "but" to make one sentence.
Reporter:

Writing from a table

1. **Look at these sentences from paragraph 1 of the reading passage again:**

(In Athens)	There were about 70,000 people in the crowd.
(In Los Angeles)	…the crowd totaled over 550,000.

These sentences both say the same thing but they use different words. If you have to report information, try to use different words.

2. **Read this table about different Olympic Games and think of sentences to describe them all. Try to use different words.**

Date	Place	competitors	Countries	Comments
1896	Athens	311	13	First modern Olympic.
1924	Paris	3,092	44	Well attended.
1968	Mexico	5,531	112	Over 7,000 feet above sea level.
1988	Seoul	9,500	161	More than 20 sports.

3. **Now, write your descriptions of these different Olympic Games in your notebook.**

Revision

More Questions

A

Look at this question from the reading passage:

Who knows what they will achieve in the next Games?

This comes from two questions:

1. What will they achieve in the next Games? **and**
2. Who knows?

When they are put together in one sentence, the word order changes:

… will they …? becomes …they will…

B

Some questions begin with …

Will they…? Have you…? Did it …? Does she…? (Etc).

When reporting these, we sometimes have to do word "of".

Example:
Is he running in this race?
Can you tell me? ► Can you tell me if he is running in this race?

When reporting these, we sometimes have to add the word "if".

Will they win gold medals?
Who knows? (if) ► Who knows if they will win the gold medals?

How does a gold medal winner feel? Who can tell us? ► Who can tell us how a gold medal winner feels?

Did the Afghan team win a medal in Athens Games? Do you know? (if) ► Do you know if the Afghan team won a medal in the Athens Games?

C

Make one question for each of these:

3. When were the first modern Olympics? Can you tell me?
4. Will the next Games be in Barcelona? Do you know? (if)
5. What do the rings on the flag mean? Do you understand?
6. Did the Games take place in Paris in 1924? Can you remember? (if)
7. Were the Afghan athletes in a position to prepare for Olympics in 2000? Can you tell me?

STORIES FROM THE OLYMPICS

A

1. Look at the title and the picture on page 142. How often do the Olympics take place? Do you think the passage has one story or more than one?
2. Find the beginning and the end of the passage. How many lines are there?
3. Look at the cartoon (the funny picture) on page 155. In what year did this story happen? What do you know about the story without reading it?
4. Look at the top of page 155. How many stories are there about the Olympic Games in 1964? What do the cartoons tell you about these stories?
5. How many stories are there on page 155? What do the cartoons tell you about these stories?
6. How many stories are there on page 155 and 156? How many cartoons are there? What do the cartoons tell you about these stories?
7. At which Olympic Games these stories had happened?
    a. An athlete from Surinam
    b. A boxer who was too heavy
    c. A cyclist carrying a bowl of soup
    d. Gifts offered to a Greek runner
    e. A medal that fell into the lake
    f. An angry boxer
    g. Two Englishmen and a boat
    h. A Spanish soccer team

B

Try guessing the meanings of these words.

These new words are from Stories from the Olympics. Look carefully at each one and read the words beside it. Then answer the question to show you have understood the word.
Note: Do as much as you can in 15 minutes. Then complete the exercise for homework.

1. Marathon
For the 1896 Games in Athens, the Greeks were very keen for the 40-kilometer **marathon** to be won by a Greek. Many gifts were offered. The Greek runner who won accepted most of the gifts…

A marathon is …

☐
a. A very long valley.
b. Along race for runners.
c. A sailing race.
d. A competitor in the. Olympic Games.



2. Cattle

3. goats

4. jewellery

Many gifts were offered. There was a life's supply of shaves, haircuts, bread and chocolate besides cattle, sheep, goats and jeweler.

Which of these are **cattle**?

☐ a  b  c 

Which of these are **goats**?

☐ a  b  c 

Which of these is **jewellery?**

☐ a  b  c 

---

5. marry

6. daughter

7. against the law

One rich man said that the winner could **marry** his **daughter**. The Greek runner who won accepted most of the gifts except for the daughter. He already had a wife and it is **against the** law for a Greek to have more than one.

When a man **marries** a woman, she becomes his …

☐
- a. Employee.
- b. Child.
- c. Mother.
- d. Wife.

A man's **daughter** is his …

☐
- a. Youngest uncle.
- b. Wife.
- c. Female child.
- d. Older brother.

Against the law means…

☐
- a. Prohibited.
- b. Normal.
- c. Uncomfortable.
- d. Traditional.

---

8. tournament

He did not realize that Olympic Games were taking place. He thought that the competition was a local tennis **tournament.**

A tournament is a kind of …

☐
- a. Player.
- b. Event in the Olympic Games.
- c. Competition.
- d. Sports club.

---

9. struck

The scorer was the captain of the Spanish side who tried to pass the ball back to a member of his own team. Instead, he **struck** the ball into his own net!

Struck means about the same as…

☐
- a. Showed.
- b. Hit.
- c. Carried.
- d. Discussed.

10. bucket

11. spare

In the 100-kilometer cycle race, the leader carried a bowl of soup, a **bucket** of water, bananas, bread, rolls, cheese, sandwiches, spaghetti and two **spare** tyres with him.

Which of these is a bucket?

☐ a  b  c 

Spare means…

☐
a. Round
b. Bicycle
c. Old
d. Extra

12. runway

When he flew back to his home town, the pilot of the plane was unable to land. The airport **runway** was covered with friends waiting to congratulate him.

A **runway** is a place where…

☐
a. Olympic Games are held.
b. Planes taking off &landing route.
c. Athletes do their training.
d. Friends congratulate one another.

13. boxer

14. blew

15. cried

When he was weighed, one **boxer** found that he was too heavy. His friends tried to reduce his weight. They cut off his hair, dried him with a towel, rubbed skin off his feet and **blew** dust off the scales. The boxer even **cried** for a few minutes.

Which of these men are **boxers**?

☐ a  b  c 

"Ali **blew** on his soup because it was too…"

☐
a. Dry.
b. Salty.
c. Hot.
d. Sweet.

"Ali **cried** because he was so…"

☐
a. Sad.
b. Surprised.
c. Friendly.
d. Clean.

16. Surinam

There was only one athlete from **Surinam**, a small country in South America.

Surinam is …

☐
a. An island in the Pacific Ocean.
b. An African country.
c. A city in Asia.
d. A small country in South America.

17. Knocked

18. retrieve

After winning a rowing event, one happy man threw his gold medal into the air. Unfortunately, he failed to catch it again. He **knocked** it into the lake, where it sank. He immediately dived into the water, but he could not **retrieve** it.

Knocked means …

☐
a. to hit.
b. Carried.
c. Brought directly.
d. Sold.

19. relaxed
On the day of his race, the athlete **relaxed** in the Olympic village in order to be ready for the afternoon.

In order to **relax**, an athlete may…
a. Sit and read a book.
b. Practice throwing the javelin.
c. Study hard.
d. Compete in a race.

20. hundredths

21. second

In the bicycle road race of about 195 kilometers, one rider was only sixteen **hundredths** of a second behind the winner.

Sixteen **hundredths** means …
a. 16*100.
b. 116.
c. 16/100.
d. 1600.

A **second** is …
a. A kind of mathematics.
b. A kind of road race.
c. About 5 centimeters.
d. Is measurement of time.

22. glove

23. referee

In one match, a boxer held his opponent and hit him with an open **glove**. This is a foul. When he was disqualified, the boxer became angry and hit the **referee** in the face.

Which of these is a **glove**?

a  b  c 

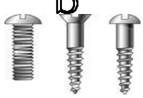
The **referee's** job is to…
a. Make sure that the rules are not broken.
b. Prevent the boxers from fighting.
c. Give an award to the winner.
d. Help train the boxers.

24. set fire

25. refuse

In a sailing event, two Englishmen had problems with their boat. So they decided to **set fire** to it. One of them suggested that the other should be a good captain and stay on the boat as it sank! He **refused.**

Which of these can you use to **set fire** to something?

a  b  c 

Refuse is the opposite of …
a. Select.
b. Agree.
c. Decide.
d. Prohibit.

C Read the passage silently.

1896

STORIES FROM THE OLYMPICS

For the 1896 Games in Athens, the Greeks were very keen for the 40-kilometer marathon to be won by a Greek. Many gifts were offered.

There was a life's supply of shaves, haircuts, bread and chocolate besides cattle, sheep, goats and jewellery. One rich man said that the winner could marry his daughter. The Greek runner who won accepted most of the gifts, except for the daughter. He already had a wife and it is against the law for a Greek to have more than one wife.



A spectator watching the 87-kilometer bicycle event was surprised to see a competitor race past him and crash at full speed into a nearby wall. He was even more surprised when the rider picked himself up and asked the spectator to lend him his bike. Then he disappeared on it and won the race.



The winner of the gold medal for the tennis singles was an Irishman. He was on holiday in Athens at the time but did not realize that the Olympic Games were taking place. He thought that the competition was a local tennis tournament.



1920

One wrestling match lasted ten hours. The winner was too tired to take part in the final.

After leaving the stadium at the end of a day's competition, one athlete remembered that he had left his running shoes in the changing-room. He returned there to get them.The door was locked, he saw that one of the windows was still open, so he climbed in through it.
A policeman saw him and arrested him as a thief. He ended the Games in prison.



1924

The goal-keeper of a Spanish Olympic soccer team boasted that no opponent could score a goal past him. He was right, but Spain lost 0 to 1.
The scrorer was the captain of the Spanish side who tried to pass the ball back to his own goalie. Instead, he struck the ball into his own net!

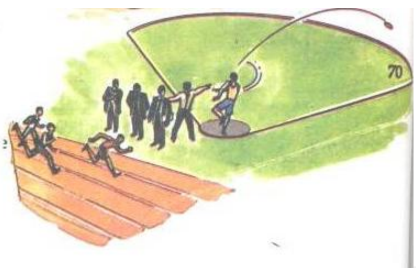


1932

In the 100-kilometer cycle race, the riders were not allowed any help from spectators. So the leader carried with him a bowl of soup, a bucket of water, bananas, bread rolls, cheese sandwiches, spaghetti and two spare tires!



There was a discus event at the same time as the track event. The officials were watching an exciting part of the track event when one competitor threw the discus.
People in the crowd who saw it said that it was the winning throw. But none of the officials saw it. The man was allowed to throw again but he was unable to beat the others. So he did not win a medal.



1948

A gold medal winner who was only seventeen years old was asked how he would celebrate his victory. He said, “Start shaving, I guess”.
When he flew back to his home town, the pilot of the plane was unable to land. The airport runway was covered with friends, waiting to congratulate him.



When he was weighed, one boxer found that he was too heavy. His friends tried to reduce his weight. They cut off his hair, dried him with a towel, rubbed skin off the scales. The boxer even cried for a few minutes. When technicians came to test the scale, they found that they were inaccurate and showed the wrong weight. The boxer was not too heavy after all and he was able to compete.



1956

After winning a rowing event, one happy man threw his gold medal into the air.
Unfortunately, he failed to catch it again. He knocked it into the lake, where it sank.
He immediately dived into the water, but he could not retrieve it. He won the event again four years later. He was careful not to throw his medal into the air on that occasion.



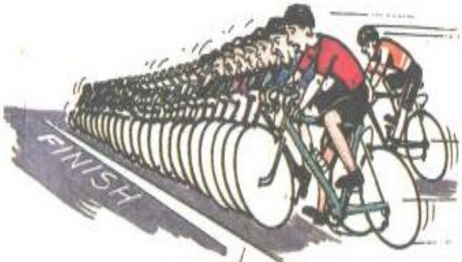
1960

There was only one athlete from Surinam, a small country in South America.
He had entered just one event. On the day of his race, he relaxed in the Olympic village in order to be ready for the afternoon. When he arrived at the stadium, he found that the race had been run in the morning. So he had to return home to Surinam without running at all.



1964

In the bicycle road race of about 195 kilometers, one rider was only sixteen hundredths of a second behind the winner. But, because so many riders crossed the finishing-line together, he came 51st!



In one match, a boxer held his opponent and hit him with an open glove. This is a foul. When he was disqualified, the boxer became angry and hit the referee in his face. As a result, he was banned from boxing for the rest of the life.



1976

In a sailing event, two Englishmen had problems with their boat for the third time. So they decided to set fire to it. One of them suggested that the other should be a good captain and stay on the boat as it sank! He refused.

D. Now answer these questions about passage:

1. What nationality was the first marathon winner in the modern Olympics?
 ____
2. In the 87-kilometer bicycle event, where did the winner get his bike?
 ____
3. What kind of tennis event did the Irishman think he was competing in?
 ____
4. In the 1924 soccer competition, Spain lost 0 to 1. Who struck the ball into Spain's net?
 ____
5. Why did the leader of the 100-kilometer cycle race have to carry so many things?
 ____
6. Why did the winner of the rowing event throw his medal into the air?
 ____
7. How did the two Englishmen destroy their boat?
 ____

E. Discuss your answers with your classmates.



F. Now choose the correct explanation.

1. The winner of the 1896 marathon was …
   a. an old man.
   b. the father of three girls.
   c. unmarried.
   d. married.

2. Why did the Irishman go to Athens in 1896?
   a. for the swimming event.
   b. for a local tennis tournament.
   c. for the Olympics.
   d. for a holiday.

3. In 1920, why didn't the winner of a wrestling match take part in the final?
   a. he was badly injured.
   b. he was too tired.
   c. he forgot about it.
   d. he arrived too late.

4. The athlete who was arrested was a ...
   e. wrestler.
   f. runner.
   g. swimming.
   h. boxer.

5. In the 1924 soccer competition, who scored a goal past the Spanish goalkeeper?
   a. the captain of the Spanish team.
   b. the opponent's goalie.
   c. no one.
   d. a discus thrower.

6. In 1932, what were the officials doing during the discus throw?
   a. watching the crowd.
   b. having lunch.
   c. watching a track event.
   d. having an argument.

7. What did a 17-year old gold medal winner see when he flew home?
   a. friends on the runway.
   b. a plane crash.
   c. a new razor.
   d. all his opponents.

8. In the stories from 1948, the boxer…
   a. hit the technicians.
   b. was not really too heavy.
   c. needed to gain weight.
   d. hit his friends.

Unit 11

SHOPPING

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- discuss about famous shopping centers in the country.
- read comprehensively about famous shopping centers in our country and fascinating markets in the Muslim
- know the new places for shopping.
- use the noun as an adjective.
- use tag questions in spoken and written sentences.
- learn new words and use them in sentences.
- write a descriptive paragraph about a hotel.

Discussion

SHOPPING

A. Discuss about the famous shopping centers in your own country.





B. In pairs: practice the following questions with your partner.

1. How many shopping centers have you visited in Kabul?
2. Do people go shopping? Discuss the reasons.

C. Finally, discuss with your teacher these general questions about shopping:

1. Are supermarkets the only best places to go shopping? Where else can you shop?
2. Where do people in villages go for shopping?



Reading

Gulbahar Center



Introduction:

Gulbahar Center is the largest and most luxurious modern shopping and residential complex, strategically located in the downtown Diplomatic area.

Location:

Ideally located at the heart of Kabul, opposite the Ministry of Education and near the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Central Bank, the unbeatable site for the Gulbahar Center was selected for its convenient central location. As the first complex of its kind anywhere in Afghanistan, this unique residential and marketable development is also close to the Presidential Palace, Police Headquarter and Kabul Municipality.

Gulbahar Center is set to become the exciting residential, shopping and leisure destination of choice for discerning individuals in the busy city center of Kabul Afghanistan.

Features:

With over 9,000 square meters of prime floor space in the 3- storey retail shopping mall and 7- storey residential apartment building. Gulbahar Center will be a true multi-purpose destination, with ample indoor and outdoor parking around the Center providing access to all three retail floors and the apartment complex.

Residential and visitors will delight in wide range of leisure and recreational facilities- from great restaurants, a large food court, a family entertainment center and much more – all in a superbly designed, safe and secure environment.





GULBAHAR SHOPPING MALL PURE SHOPPING EXCITEMENT

Features:
Anchored by large supermarkets and department stores, the Gulbahar Shopping Mall will be a busy mall in Kabul, where leading local and international brands can market their products and services to the city's most affluent shoppers. The Mall will be equipped with central A/C and heating visible retail space. Visitors will find rows of well-known jewelry, clothing, electronics, textile, toy and sports shops, as well as restaurants, coffee shops, pharmacies, banks, travel agents, beauty salons and much, much more!



GULBAHAR RESIDENCE

Ideally located at the heart of Kabul, opposite the Ministry of Education and near the Foreign Ministry and the Central Bank. The first complex of its kind anywhere in Afghanistan. Gulbahar Center is set to become residential of choice for every individual in Kabul, Afghanistan.



Don't miss this exclusive opportunity to live or bring your brand to one of the fastest growing areas in Kabul.



Reading

Are the following statements true or false?

First, find the answer in the reading passage. Write T or F in the box.
Finally, write out a correct statement if you put F.

[F] 1.Gulbahar Center is the smallest and old shopping center.
Gulbahar Center is the largest and most luxurious modern Shopping Center.

[ ] 2. It is located in the east of Kabul, opposite the Ministry of Education.

____

[ ] 3. Gulbahar Center is set to become the exciting residential and shopping center in the city center of Kabul.

____

[ ] 4. Gulbahar Center with over 9,000 square meters of prime floor space in the 3 – storey retail shopping mall and 7 – storey residential apartment building.

____

[ ] 5. There is no supermarket and department store.

____

[ ] 6. The mall will be equipped with Central A/C and heating visible retail space.

____

[ ] 7.You can find rows of well- known jewelry, clothing, electronics, textile … but there are no restaurants, coffee shops, pharmacies…

____

[ ] 8. Gulbahar Center comprising five floors of one bedroom apartment in three different plans.

____

[ ] 9. The residential tower delivers every comfort as a private underground car park, gym, a children's play area.

UNIT ELEVEN — Lesson 3

Word Study

affluent (adj) flowing freely – wealth- rich.

ample (adj) spacious, more than enough – large in size

atrium (n) the central court or main room, a hall or entrance court.

courtyard (n) a space enclosed by walls – adjoining or in castle or other large building.

diplomatic (dip lo mat ic) (adj) political – tactful – ambassadorial.

ecstasy (n) a state of being over powered with emotion, specially joy; as, he listened to the music with ecstasy.

exquisite (adj) beautiful – wonderful.

flooded (n) an over flowing of water on land usually dry; the flowing of the tide toward the shore.

foliage (n) leaves, as of a plant or tree – a decoration consisting a presentation of leaves, branches, flowers etc.

ideally (adv) in accordance with an ideal or ideals – perfectly – supremely.

leisure (n) free and unoccupied as, leisure time.

luxurious (adj) comfortable, well-appointed.

maintenance (n) means of support or sustenance: as, her job provided a mere maintenance .

municipality (mu nic I pal ity) (n) a city, town etc having its own incorporated government.

privilege (n) a right – advantage or immunity granted to some person. Guaranteed by a government: as, the privilege.

proximity (n) the state or quality of being near – nearness in space, time etc.

residential (res i den tial) (adj) of or connected with residence: as a residential requirement for students.

sophisticate (adj) characterized by a lack of simplicity or naturalness – completed.

spacious (adj) having or giving more than enough space or room-great – not confined or limited.

spectacular (adj) unusual to a striking or wonderful degree; characterized by a great display.

strategically (adj) in strategic manner, purposefully, intentionally.

temptation (temp ta t ion) (n) something that tempts; enticement.

unique (adj) single – sole – different from all others, having no like or equal.

Word Study

Write the correct words.

car park
freezer
entrance
drawer

1. You will find the ice for your soft drinks in the ____________
2. The ____________ to the Ka'aba is a golden door.
3. The _____________ is big enough for 500 vehicles.
4. We keep the knives and forks in the top _____________ of the kitchen table.

tinned
well known
similar
brass

5. Those two boys are very ________________.
   They are both about 1 meter 75, and have black hair and brown eyes.
6. Is that box made of gold or ___________?
7. Ali is a ______________ television interviewer. People often recognize him in the street.
8. Is this fruit fresh, or is it ______________?

advertisement
scene
price
special offer

9. When we walked through the door, we saw a very good _________
   Faisal and his father had met again after ten years.
10. The TV ___________ says that this toothpaste is very good, but it isn't really.
11. What is the __________ of a plane ticket from Kabul to Mazar?
12. This soft drink was very cheap because it was on____________.

attract
advertise
freeze
prefer

13. The smells of fish will ____________ all the cats in the area.
14. Have you seen those posters? They _____________ Germans cars.
15. Which do you _______________? Tea or coffee?
16. It's so cold I think the river will _______________.

Grammar

QUESTIONS THAT EXPECT THE ANSWER YES, AND POLITE QUESTIONS

A. Do you remember questions like these?

There's supermarket near here, isn't it?

Yes, there is.

Supermarkets are really convenient, aren't they?

Yes, they are.

In both of these questions, it is easy to know which verb to use at the end. (It is the same as the one at the beginning).

There's a supermarket near here,
isn't it?
Supermarkets are really convenient,
aren't they?

B. Make some more questions (and answers) like the ones above. Use these sentences:

1. The first supermarkets were small.
2. I have told you this before.
3. In cold climates, they could light fires.

A. Now look at these questions from the interview in lesson 1:

You come from this area, don't you?

Yes, I do. I'm from Kabul.

You come from the United States, don't you?

Yes, I do.



However, you cannot see immediately which verb to use at the end. You have to know that it is the present simple tense and that questions are asked with **do** and **does** in this tense.

You come from this area, don't you?

B. Now make some questions and answers for tag questions.

Lesson 4

Grammar

A. Look at this question and answer:

Would you mind answering some questions for the radio?

No, not at all.



This is a polite way to ask a person to do something and for the person to agree to do it. Here are two other possible answers: (They begin with No, but the person is agreeing!)

No. of course not.

No. I'll be happy to.

B. Ask your classmate some polite questions beginning with: Would you mind … -ing…?
(Your classmate should agree.) Use the following words:

1. Turn the light off.
2. Open the window.
3. Help me with my homework.
4. Practice spelling with me.
5. Come with me.

Grammar

A. Ask questions and answer them using the words that are given to you. The first one is done as an example.

1. … work for the radio…?

a. *You work for the radio, don't you?*

b. *Yes, I do.*

2. … extracts teeth, …?

(A) He ______________________________

(B) ______________________________

3. … feel hot, …?

(A) I ______________________________

____

4. … tells stories, …?

(A) She ______________________________

(B) ______________________________

5. …support the root, …?

(A) They ______________________________

(B) ______________________________

6. … kills pests, …?

(A) It ______________________________

(B) ______________________________

7. … fly to Europe, …?

(A) They ______________________________

(B) ______________________________

8. …swim, every day, …?

(A) You ______________________________

(B) ______________________________

B. What do people say in the following situations?

Begin with Would you mind…? every time.

The first one is done for you.

1. Farhad is sitting at the dinner table. He cannot reach the salt, but the man sitting next to him can.

(A) What does Farhad say to him? (Use pass.)

Would you mind passing me the salt?

____

(B) The man agrees to do it. What does he say?

No. Not at all.

____

2. Mr. Fawad is at the airport. He needs a pen to fill in a form.
He hasn't got one but the man behind him in the queue has.

(A) What does Mr. Fawad say to him? (Use lend)

____

____

(B) The man agrees to lend it to him. What does he say?

____

3. Sulaiman's teacher is telling the class something very important.
He is speaking very fast and Sulaiman cannot understand him.

(A) What does Sulaiman say to his tacher? (Use speak.)

____

____

(B) The teacher agrees to speak more slowly. What does he say?

____

4. Ahmad is in his friend's father's car. The window is open and all the hot air is coming in. Ahmad is uncomfortable.

(A) What does Ahmad say to his friend's father (Use close).

____

____

(B) He agrees to close the window. What does he say?

____

5. Ali has to go to the airport immediately, but his car is in the garage. His friend has just bought a new car.

(A) Ali telephones his friend and asks him to help.
What does he say? (Use drive.)

____

____

(B) Ali's friend agrees. What does he say?

____



Writing from a table

Work together in a group and use the information in the table to write a description of the Hotel.

Name of hotel	Intercontinental Hotel
Opening date	9^{th} September 1969
No. of rooms	200
No. of restaurants	4
Location	Kabul Afghanistan
Surroundings	Beautiful View
Specialties	Afghani and Foreign food
Facilities: outside	Pool
Inside	Gym, Net café
Average price of meal	$15.00

Write one paragraph with a title.

Revision

1 Nouns Used as Adjectives

A

Read these phrases.

Car park	shopping center
Market street	meat market
Fish market	prayer time

Each one is made from two nouns.
For example, car + park

B

The order is important. In the phrase car park, the word car describes the park.
We can ask: What kind of park is it?
The answer is. A park for cars. (or) A car park. We cannot ask:
What kind of car is it?
So the word car is an adjective here, and it comes first.

C

Read these sentences

A park for cars is a car park.
A market in street is a street market.
A market for meat is a meat market.
A market for fish is a fish market.
A center for shopping is a shopping center.
The time for prayers is prayer time.

D

Answer the following questions.

1. What do we call an advertisement on television?
2. What do we call soup with vegetables in it?
3. What do we call a book for studying history?
4. What do we call a ticket for travelling on a plane?
5. What do we call a watch that we wear on our wrist?
6. What do we call a store that sells shoes?

2 Tag Questions

Do you remember the questions?

You come from this area, don't you?
He lives there, doesn't he?

Here is how we form them:

I You We They	feel hot,	don't	I? you? we? they?
He She It	feels hot,	doesn't	he? she? it?

Remember we normally use these types of questions in speaking.

3 Polite Questions

Remember how we ask someone politely to do something for us:

Also remember these possible answers:

Would you mind helping me?	No. Not at all.
Would you mind looking at this?	No. I'll be happy to
Would you mind opening the door?	No. Of course not.



Bazaars: the Fascinating Markets of the World

A. Guess the meaning of these words.

These new words are from Bazaars: the Fascinating Markets of the World.
Look carefully at each one and read the words around it. Then answer the question to show you have understood the word.

1. Bazaar All the big cities of the Central Asia, Middle East and North Africa have their great **bazaars**.	A **bazaar** is a … ☐ a. Market. b. Big city. c. Lake. d. Kind of school.
2. Merchandise The shops delight your eyes with a mixture of merchandise from tape recorder to cassettes, from shoes to televisions, and so on.	**Merchandise** means about the same as … ☐ a. Food. b. Furniture. c. Goods. d. Coffee pots.
3. Master (adj) **In Tripoli, there was Azzam Abu Majid Hassun. He was twelve years old and already a master engraver.**	**Master** means … ☐ a. Young. b. Very rich. c. Disqualified. d. Expert.
4. Engraver	An **engraver** is a person who … ☐ a. Makes metal plates and pots. b. Cuts designs or words into metal. c. Sells gold and silver. d. Sells plates, pots and pans.
5. Bargaining	**Bargaining** means … ☐ a. Selling at a high price. b. Selling at a low price. c. Trying to buy or sell something. for a better price.
6. Dagger	Which of these is a dagger? ☐ a  b  c 
7. **Delights** (v) The Kabul Mandaie… delights your nose with a mixture of smells including spices and incense. It delights your eyes with a mixture of merchandise…	Delights means … ☐ a. Pleases. b. Enters. c. Removes. d. Strengthens.

8. On the other hand
A European greengrocer will become quite angry if you touch his fruits or vegetables. In Asian and Middle Eastern bazaars, on the other hand, shoppers are usually free to handle the goods.

On the other hand means …
a. Sometimes.
b. Quickly.
c. However.
d. Without help.

9. Fixed

10. Annoyed

11. Price tag

Everywhere in the West, stores sell goods at **fixed** prices. A shopkeeper would be **annoyed** if you asked him to sell you something at a price lower than the one shown on the **price tag**.

Fixed prices …
a. May increase or decrease.
b. Do not change.
c. Are too high.
d. Are too low.

Annoyed means …
a. Bored.
b. Happy.
c. Angry.
d. Exciting.

Price tags are found …
a. On merchandise in shops.
b. In the sea.
c. In bazaars.
d. On the walls of your home.

12. Craftsmen

13. Goldsmiths

14. Demonstrating

In 1664, for example, a young French traveler named de Thevenot saw a parade of craftsmen from the bazaar in Syria. He wrote that it included shoemakers actually making sandals as they walked, goldsmiths working gold, tailors, coffee sellers, butchers, gardeners and barbers all demonstrating their crafts.

Which of these are examples of **craftsmen**?
a. Engineers and pilots.
b. Teachers.
c. Doctors and dentists.
d. Shoemakers and barbers.

Goldsmiths are men who work with …
a. Wood.
b. Wool.
c. Gold.
d. Brass.

Demonstrating means …
a. Thinking about.
b. Discovering.
c. Showing and doing.
d. Looking for.

15. Quality
Buyers can compare the price and quality of goods very easily.

To judge the **quality** of something is to judge …
a. How big it is.
b. How well it is made.
c. How expensive it is.
d. How long it is.

B. Read the passage silently.

Bazaars: The Fascinating Markets of the World





All the big cities of the Central Asia, Middle East and North Africa have their great bazaars. In Kabul, Herat and Jilalabad, in Tehran, Isfahan and Shiraz, in Manama, Riyadh and Jeddah, in Beirut, Damascus and Istanbul, in Cairo, San'a Tripoli, Tunis, Rabat, Fez and Marrakesh, the real heart of the town is the busy, exciting bazaar.

Westerners Are Fascinated by Bazaars

American and Europeans visiting or working in Central Asian, Middle Eastern and North African cities are fascinated by the bazaars. This is not surprising. Bazaars are always colorful and often beautiful. For example, the Kabul Mandaie which is located near Puli – Khishti Mosque, you can find different things. It delights your nose with a mixture of smells including spices and incense.

It also delights your eyes with a mixture of merchandise from tape recorders to cassettes, from shoes to televisions, and so on.

Often, the merchants are more interesting than their merchandise. You can talk and joke with them, and you can touch and taste their merchandise. But it is the ways of the bazaars that Westerners find really fascinating.

For example, in some Western countries, customers never pick up or handle the goods which are on display. A European greengrocer will become quite angry if you touch his fruits or vegetables. In Central Asian and Middle Eastern bazaars, on the other hand, shoppers are usually free to handle the goods. Many are not used to this at first.

However, when Westerners came to Afghanistan and other Asian countries they soon discovered that they like "testing" the goods before they buy them.

Probably the biggest difference between Central Asian and Middle Eastern and Western shopping traditions is the bargaining. Every where in the West, stores sell goods at fixed prices. A shopkeeper would be annoyed if you asked him to sell you something at a price lower than the one shown on the price tag. Therefore, Westeners do not really understand bargaining and it is a difficult skill for them to learn. Many of them either pay the first price the shopkeeper asks for or just walk away because they think the price is too high. However, bargaining is a tradition that makes the bazaar seem even more foreign and fascinating to a Westerrner.

Bazaars Have Delighted Foreigners for Centuries

The Westerner's fascination with bazaars is not new. Bazaars have always delighted foreign visitors. In 1664, for example a young French traveler named (de Thevenot) saw a parade of craftsmen from the bazaar in Aleph, Syria. He wrote that it included shoemakers actually making sandals as they walked, craft smiths working gold, tailors, coffee sellers, butchers, and gardeners and barbers all demonstrating their crafts.

Such parades were common in many Middle Eastern cities at that time.

They were not simply entertainment. They also showed how important commerce and crafts were in the cities.

This importance was a result of the spread of Islam. Because the Muslims unified a huge area – and began to make and standardize their own coins – trade increased and so did crafts. In Cairo, for instance, the bazaar offered 450 different crafts and services.

What is the Same and What Has Changed since Then?

During this period, the bazaars began to look the way they do today, with all the workers of one crafts grouped together: all the goldsmiths in one area, all the shoemakers in another, all the bakers in another, and so on.

These groupings certainly make sense.The raw materials needed for each craft can be kept in one area. Buyers can compare price and quality very easily.

The job of the inspector also becomes much easier. Finally, because men in the same trade have a lot in common, they enjoy working close to each other.

The locations of the bazaars also make sense. Most of them are in the center of the city (or what used to be the center) so that people can get to them easily. Also, there are natural locations for certain trades. Bookshops and stationers are most often found around the important mosque that is actually called the Mosque of the Bookshops because many shops selling books used to be around it.

Of course, many kinds of shops no longer exist in the bazaars. Many of the crafts themselves have disappeared.

Machine printing, for instance, stopped many of the crafts connected with book making in the Middle Ages, especially pen making, papermaking, calligraphy and ink making. However, today's bazaars seem to be as big and busy as they were in 1900, when there were 235 crafts in the Damascus bazaar.

The reason for this, of course, is the inventiveness and adaptability of the craftsmen of the Middle East. Today, a typewriter repair shop may stand in the place where a pen maker worked two hundred years ago. So bazaars are still the heart of city life. They are just as colorful, exciting and important today as they were centuries ago when the French traveler de Thevenot saw the craftsmen's parade in Aleppo.



C. Now answer these questions about the passage:

1. Give three reasons why Westerners are fascinated by bazaar.
2. What did a young traveler see in Aleppo, in Syria in 1664?
3. Give two reasons why the locations of bazaars make sense.

D. Now choose the correct explanation:

1. The first paragraph is mainly about…
   a. Bazaars in Afghan cities.
   b. Muslims cities with great bazaars.
   c. The Middle East.
   d. Exciting cities of North Africa.

2. At the Kabul Mandaie, you can smell …
   a. Spices and incense.
   b. Coffee and several restaurants.
   c. Gas and a refinery.
   d. Flowers and a garden.

3. Westerners like Central Asian and Middle Eastern bazaars because they can …
   a. See what they are buying.
   b. Talk to the merchants.
   c. Walk through the shops.
   d. Touch the merchandise.

4. The passage says that Westerners do not understand …
   a. Fixed prices.
   b. Bargaining.
   c. Price tags.
   d. Craft parades.

5. Parades like the one de Thevenot saw were …
   a. Very expensive.
   b. Very common.
   c. Very unusual.
   d. Against the law.

6. De Thevenot did not see any … in the parade in Aleppo.
   a. coffee sellers.
   b. gardeners.
   c. goldsmiths.
   d. typewriter repairmen.

7. One reason why trade increased in the early Muslim world was that …
   a. Coins were standardized.
   b. Bazaars became larger.
   c. There were many parades.
   d. There were more crafts.

8. The writer mentions the Cairo bazaar because …
   a. It had so many parades.
   b. It is the oldest one of all.
   c. It had so many crafts.
   d. It no longer exists.

9. In the bazaars, the workers of any crafts (e.g. shoemakers) were usually …
   a. Near the mosque.
   b. In one shop together.
   c. In many areas.
   d. In one area.

10. The writer thinks that the grouping of craftsmen …
    a. Were a good idea.
    b. Were a bad idea.
    c. Helped spread Islam.
    d. Kept prices too high.

Unit 12

Health Care

AT THE END OF THIS UNIT, STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- **discuss about Health care with each other.**
- **read a passage comprehensively.**
- **use the connectors; also, too, either in different sentences.**
- **use new words in sentences.**
- **write paragraphs from notes.**

HEALTH CARE

Hi, Ahmad I see you're having a party.

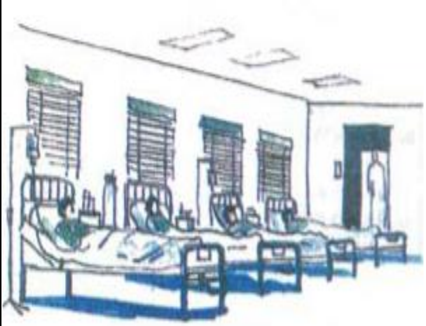
Yes. My uncle has just been discharged from hospital. So we're celebrating.

That's wonderful! What was wrong with him?

I'm not sure, really. I think he had malaria.

Discussion

1. Where has Ahmad's uncle been? Where is he now?
2. Who works in a hospital, and what happens there?
3. What is malaria?
4. In what ways do sick people get better treatment nowadays than before?





Reading

How Can I Stay Healthy?

We asked 100 doctors for their tips on how to be healthy.
Here are the top five tips and some research results with each tip.

1. Don't smoke:

Smoking harms you, your friends and your children. It also makes your clothes smell terrible!
If you smoke a lot, it will probably kill you. Research has shown that…

> Smoking harms nearly every part of the body (National Cancer Institute, USA, Apr 2004). It kills 5 million people worldwide every year (WHO, 2003). If you live with a smoker, you will also smoke.
> There is a 24% rise in the chance of getting lung cancer (British Medical Journal, 1997).

2. Don't eat too many sweets:

We all need sugar, but if you eat lots of sweets, you will probably harm your teeth. You will probably get fat, too. Research has shown that:

> If you are very fat, you will probably get a serious illness. Thirty different illnesses are linked to obesity (National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, USA, 1988 – 1994). Another study shows that dark chocolate may prevent cancer and heart disease (Dutch National Institute of Public Health, 1997). But don't eat too much!

3. Don't lie in the sun :

We need sunlight to get Vitamin D, but too much sun is very dangerous. If you sunbathe regularly, you may get skin cancer. In Australia, 1,250 people die every year from skin cancer. Research has shown that:

> Skin cancer in Norway rose 350% for men and 440% for women between 1957 and 1984 (Norwegian Cancer Institute). People started to use sun cream in the 1960s and 70s. Professor Moan of the Institute says, 'People think that sun cream makes them safe. But it is not true.'

4. Take exercise every day:

You don't have to spend hours in the gym. If you walk for half an hour a day, you will help your body to work properly. You will also feel better. Research has shown that:

> Half an hour's exercise makes your heart stronger (American Heart Association). Research with mice has shown that exercise can also make memory better. Perhaps the results are true for humans, too. 'Just one month of exercise changed the brainpower of the mice, 'said researcher Fred Gage (Journal of Neuroscience, 20th Sept, 2005).

5. Go to bed early twice a week:

Sleep is boring, but it is very important. If you sleep an average of eight hours during the night, you will help your body work properly. Research has shown that:

> If you are tired, you will not do something properly. In the USA, over 1,500 deaths happen on the roads each year because the driver fell asleep at the wheel (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, USA, 1999).

Are the following statements true or false?

First, find the answer in the reading passage. Then write the line number. Finally, write T or F in the box. Write out a correct statement if you put F.

Line (s) 1 [F] 1. Smoking is good for you, your friends and your children.
Smoking harms you, your friends and your children.

Line (s) … [ ] 2. Smoking harms nearly every part of the body.
____

Line (s) … [ ] 3. Dark chocolate may cause cancer and heart disease.
____

Line (s) … [ ] 4. We need sunlight to get Vitamin D.
____

Line (s) … [ ] 5. In Australia, 2500 people die every year from skin cancer.
____

Line (s) … [ ] 6. People think that suncream protect them from sunburn.
____

Line (s) … [ ] 7. Half an hour's exercise makes your heart weak.
____

Line (s) … [ ] 8. Sleep is boring, but it is very important.
____

Lesson 3

Word Study

cancer (n) a diseased growth in the body, often fatal.
The cancer has spread to her stomach.

healthy (adj) having good health. Showing or resulting from good health as, a healthy appetite.
Healthy body implies normal physical and mental vigor and freedom from disease, weakness, disorder.

harm (n) hurt, injury, damage.

ill (adj) sick; not well.
I was not at school because I was ill.
*Ill cannot be used in front of a noun. Other words like this are: well, asleep, awake, away.

illness (ill ness)
I was sorry to hear about your illness. Are you better now?

memory (n) the power, act, or process of remembering. The total of what one remembered.
Memory refers specifically to the ability or power for retaining or reviving in the mind past thought, images, ideas, etc.

prevent (v.t) to stop or keep from doing something. To keep from happening. Make impossible by prior action.

properly (adv) in a proper manner (in various senses).

spend (v.t.) to use up, exhaust, consume, or wear out; as, he spent his energy quickly. Or to pay out or use up money, etc.

terrible (adj) causing terror, fearful, very bad, unpleasant or disagreeable.

Write the correct words.

work
record
establish
fail
expand

1. He had a great idea for making an airplane. Unfortunately, it didn't ___________.
2. The bus company decided to ________ so they bought 50 more buses.
3. That pupil will ____________ the test because he has been absent a lot.
4. The government wants to ___________ a clinic for the treatment of glaucoma.
5. Teachers __________ the names of pupils attending their classes.

wrong with
generally
wonderful
ill
concerning

6. The view from my room is _________ I can see the sea.
7. I know what is _____________ these trousers. They are too short!
8. When we go on holiday, we ____________ take a trip to Salang.
9. There was an article in today's newspaper __________ the cost of food.
10. Ahmad felt _________ after lunch and had to see a doctor.



Word Study

scientifically
privately
scarce
out of
first - class

11. A ________ air ticket costs much more than a regular one.
12. After the football match, the crowd came __________ the stadium.
13. Medicine is made __________________ nowadays.
14. In the desert, water is often ______________.
15. You have to pay for operations if you have them done ______________.

lectures
parties
developments
institutions
conditions

16. Schools are __________ of education.
17. Recently, there have been many ____________ in industry.
18. The weather ________ were so bad that the plane could not take off.
19. People invite friends to their ________ to enjoy themselves.
20. At universities, students attend ________________ to learn from their lecturers.

illness
baby
progress
quality
failure

21. Our _________________ become one week old today.
22. Our car is still in the garage. The mechanic has made no __________.
23. These plastic toys break very easily.
    They are poor ____________.
24. People like to talk about their success and not about their ____________.
25. Ahmad soon got better after his _______________.

Grammar — Connectors: and/ too/ also/ either

and

1

The word **and** can join …

A subject to a subject.	**You** and **I** are friends.
An adverb to an adverb	Speak **loudly** and **clearly**.
A phrase to a phrase.	They went **in the house** and **up the stairs.**
A clause to a clause.	**They came** and **we all watched TV.**

Look at these sentences. What does **and** join?

a. The quality of drinking water was not good and it was scarce.
b. Diseases spread quickly in the hot climate and in the dusty winds.
c. Flies and mosquitoes transfer diseases.

too

2

You can also join ideas with the word too. You need two sentences. The word too usually comes at the end of the second sentence.

a. The quality of drinking water was poor. It was scarce, too.
b. People's health was poor. Diseases spread quickly, too.
c. There were lectures at hospitals. There were first – class libraries, too.

also

3

Instead of too, you can use also as well.	The doctors observed people's illnesses. They also prescribed with new medicines.
Also can come at the beginning of a sentence.	The doctors observed people's illnesses. Also, they prescribed new medicines.
The word **also** can also come between the subject and the verb.	The doctors observed people's illnesses. They **also** prescribed new medicines.

not … either

4

You can add a negative idea to another negative idea with **either**. It goes at the end of the second idea.

a. There was not much water. Its quality was **not** good, **either**.
b. Local remedies did not work. There were **not** any hospitals, **either**.
c. A lot of babies did not survive. Many adults did **not** live long, **either**.



5 Join the following sentences in different ways using (and, too, also (not) either). Make all the necessary changes.

1. Omar has beard. Hamed has beard.
2. Khalid has moustache. Ahmad has moustache.
3. The woman boiled some eggs. The woman fried some potatoes.
4. The writer describes the most famous people. The writer describes the most powerful people.

Writing

Read the notes below. Then write two paragraphs to describe the hospital.
Start each paragraph where you see an arrow like this (⇨) in the notes.

⇨ *400 Beds Army Hospital*

In Kabul

Area: 34 Hictar

Started: 1969

Run by: Afghan people

For: Afghan Army

⇨ *Main building: Established 1976*

When: in time of Presidency of Sardar Daud Khan

Beds: 400

Types of rooms: public

Aim: to Treat the Army

Expansion building: opened 1990

New name: Shaheed Sardar Mohammad Daud

Revision

Do you remember the connectors in lesson 4? **and/too/ also/ either**
Here are two more: **or/but**

1 Or

A

Like **and, or** joins words, phrases or clauses.
Does **or** connect words, phrases or clauses in the sentences below?

1. You can go by car or taxi.
2. You can go by car or by taxi.
3. You can go by car or you can go by taxi.
4. When you go to a new school or University, you must register yourself.
5. Many sports are played by getting a ball over a net or into a goal.

B

Make these pairs of sentences into single sentences by using or:

1. A tourist is a person who goes sight – seeing. A tourist is a person who goes touring.
2. In Europe, dinner guests arrive on time. In Europe, dinner guests arrive a few minutes late.
3. You can eat some food with your fork. You can eat some food with your hands.
4. You can put in a comma. You can leave it out.

2 But

A

Look at these sentences. Does **but** join words, phrases or clauses?

1. This man is very late, **but** he can still eat.
2. The food was good **but** cheap.
3. Some activities look easy, **but** they are really quite difficult.



Revision

B

Combine these pairs of sentences into single sentences by using **but**.

1. Yasser is tall. Ahmad is taller than Yasser.
2. Stone is natural. Steel is man – made.
3. We take tests every month. The most important ones are at the end of each term.
4. Make more sentences like this one. Use different words.
5. In the U.S.A. , children must go to school from the age of six to sixteen.Most stay until they are eighteen.

۳

Connect the following sentences with the correct words.
Use these connectors:

and also too or but either

Example:
Ahmad wanted to travel to India. He could not get a visa. (but)
Ahmad wanted to travel to India but he could not get a visa.

1. The drinking water was not good. It was scarce. (too)
2. There were diseases like leprosy. Many people had eye diseases. (also)
3. The civilization expanded. The Afghans learned from other cultures. (and)
4. They could read about medicine in Greek. They could read about it in Persian. (or)
5. The descriptions were written in a foreign language. They were translated into Dari. (but)
6. There were no hospitals. There were no scientific cures. (either)

Now choose your own connecting word for each sentence:

7. The doctors observed people’s illnesses. They prescribed new medicines.
8. A student could study in Kabul. A student could study in Qandahar.
9. Tamem has not caught a bad disease. He has not been in the hospital.
10. Nowadays, doctors can cure a lot of diseases. They cannot cure them all.



Improvements in Health Care

A. Guess the meanings of these words.

These new words are from Improvements in Health Care. Look carefully at each one and read the words around it. Then answer the question to show you have understood the word.

1. Predict Nowadays, a baby can expect to live to seventy. Some experts **predict** that, in the near future, that figure will be 120.	People **predict** by … things about the … ☐ a. Knowing …past. b. Thinking … present. c. Saying … future. d. Fearing … future.
2. Research The dictionary defines **research** as a careful (usually scientific) study to find out facts and information.	Which of these men does a lot of **research**? ☐ a. A greengrocer. b. A mechanic. c. Scientist. d. A farmer.
3. Take Take the example of heart attacks. Researchers have noticed that people who live in Western countries suffer more from heart attacks …	In the example to the left, **take** means … ☐ a. Remove. b. Carry. c. Think about. d. Eat or drink.
4. Prescription The public can buy some medicines over the counter. For others, a doctor's **prescription** is needed. That means that it is important for the patient to take the medicine as the doctor has prescribed it.	You should take a doctor's **prescription** to … ☐ a. A pharmacy. b. A hospital. c. A nurse. d. Another doctor.
5. Prescribe	Doctors **prescribe** … for their … to take. ☐ a. Accidents … staffs. b. Diseases … patients. c. Medicines … patients. d. Illness … nurse.
6. Drugs In addition to **drugs** that cure diseases, there are now **vaccines** that protect our bodies. They prevent diseases. The smallpox vaccine is a good example.	Another name for **drugs** is … ☐ a. Medicines. b. Diseases. c. Operation. d. Patients.
7. Vaccines	The purpose of **vaccines** is to … ☐ a. Treat sick people. b. Help doctors during operations. c. Spread information about disease. d. prevent disease.



8. Vaccinated

Today, smallpox is a rare disease because most of the world's population has been **vaccinated** against it.

When people are **vaccinated** they receive...
a. Smallpox.
b. The disease.
c. The vaccine.
d. The prescription.

Conditions have also changed greatly for patients in hospitals. Take **surgery**, for example. A **surgeon** is a doctor who treats injuries or diseases by performing operations. He often has to cut into a patient's body. A hundred and fifty years ago, surgeons had to do this without any **anesthetics.** Patient was held down by several strong assistants. After the surgeon had started, the patient was not able to stop the operation. The patient **remained** awake all the time and felt all the pain.

9. Surgery

During **surgery**, a doctor…
a. Does careful research.
b. Cuts into a patient's body.
c. Prescribes medicines.
d. Discusses the patient's illness with him/her.

10. Surgeon

Surgeons are doctors who …
a. Hold down patients.
b. Perform operations.
c. Held patients sleep.
d. Teach in medical schools.

11. Anesthetics

Anesthetics allow patients to …
a. Pay for surgery.
b. Stop the surgery.
c. Stay awake during surgery.
d. Sleep during surgery.

12. Remained

In the last sentence to the left, **remained** means …
a. Was not.
b. Stayed.
c. Believed.
d. Enjoyed.

Nowadays it is not like that at all. Before an operation, a patient receives **medication** to relax him. Then he is either put to sleep or part of his body is **anesthetized**. During the operation, a specially trained **anesthetist** makes sure that he feels no pain and that he is in no danger.

13. Medication

A **medication** is a kind of …
a. Disease.
b. Illness.
c. Operation.
d. Drug.

14. Anesthetized

The patient is **anesthetized** so that he will …
a. Understand his illness.
b. Feel no pain.
c. Be able to watch the surgery.
d. Take his medicine.

15. Anesthetist

The **anesthetist** is the man who …
a. Performs the surgery.
b. Gives the anesthetic to the patient.
c. Stays with the patient after surgery.
d. Manages the nurses.

B. Read the passage silently.

Improvements in Health Care



Longer Lives

Most people would like to enjoy a long and healthy life. In many countries, there is more chance of doing that now than in the past. In poor countries, many babies die at birth. For thousands of years, the life expectancy of new generations grew very little. Ninety years ago, a new-born baby could expect to live to be about forty-five.

Nowadays, a baby can expect to live to seventy. Some experts predict that, in the near future, that figure will be 120. Each generation now has the chance to live longer and healthier than before. What are the reasons for these changes? Will they continue?

The dictionary defines research as a careful (usually scientific) study to find out facts and information. Many changes in health care have happened because of research. Medical researchers ask such questions as: Why do some people live longer than others? What causes diseases? How can diseases such as cancer be cured? After asking the questions, they look for the answers. They may look closely at groups of people.

For instance, they may try to find out what makes one group different from another.

Health and Personal Habits

Take the example of heart attacks. Researchers have noticed that people who live in Western countries suffer more from heart attacks than people in the countries of the Far East. In America, for example, heart disease has recently killed more people who were around forty or fifty years old than any other disease. In Japan, very few people of this age have heart problems. Researchers asked a number of questions, like: Why is this?

Are people created differently in different parts of the world? In order to look for the answer, they studied the habits of those groups which had fewer heart attacks. After a lot of researches, they found out that such things as smoking; diet and exercise affect people's hearts. People who smoke, eat fatty foods and do not exercise are more likely to have heart attacks than others. More Westerners than Japanese have these habits. The researchers also found that some Japanese who had become American citizens developed these habits and began to suffer from more heart attacks. Researchers have concluded that such personal habits affect human bodies in the same way all over the world. We can all learn from this. If we have habits that endanger our health, we should change them.

Modern Medicines and Vaccines

Research has also helped to produce better medicines. Before a medicine is available at a pharmacy, it is tested to make sure that it works and is safe. Tests are usually done on animals before the medicine is tried on humans. The public can buy some medicines over the counter. For others, a doctor's prescription is needed.

That means that it is important for the patient to take the medicine as the doctor has prescribed it. Too much might be dangerous. Too little might not work. In addition to drugs that cure diseases, there are now vaccine is a good example. Smallpox is a disease that used to kill hundreds of thousands of people all over the world. There was no cure for it. Today, it is a rare disease because most of the world's population has been vaccinated against it.

Operations in Hospital

Conditions have also changed greatly for patients in Hospitals. Take surgery, for example. A surgeon is a doctor who treats injuries or diseases by performing operations. He/She often has to cut into a patient's body. A hundred and fifty years ago, surgeons had to do this without any anesthetics. Patients were held down by several strong assistants. After the surgeon had started, the patient was not able to stop the operation.

The patient remained awake all the time and felt all the pain. You can imagine how people feared operations in those days.

Nowadays it is not like that at all. Before an operation, a patient receives medication to relax. Then he/she is either put to sleep or part of the body is anesthetized. During the operation, a specially trained anesthetist makes sure that he/she feels no pain and has no danger.

The patients feel after the operation can be controlled with drugs as well.

The Danger from Infection

In the old years, many patients died after an operation in hospital. The biggest danger was not the operation itself.

It was infection of the wound. This started either before or after the operation when harmful bacteria entered the patient's body. In fact, most patients that had operations in those days died from infection. But in 1869 antiseptics were discovered. Antiseptics kill bacteria outside the body and protect it from infection. Deaths from operations were reduced to less than half. To reduce infection further, surgeons now wash their hands thoroughly. They put on special gloves and wear sterile clothes. They work with masks over their mouths and noses. In addition, the whole hospital staff keep high standards of cleanliness and hygiene.

But the most important recent event in the fight against infection was the discovery of penicillin in 1928. It is called an antibiotic. Others have been discovered since then.
When someone has a bacterial infection, the antibiotic is usually injected directly into the person's bloodstream. Antibiotics kill the bacteria there. Thus, they have saved the lives of many people.

The Future

So, a new-born baby will enjoy better health care now than in the old days. First, the baby is born into the clean environment of a hospital. Then she/he is vaccinated against a number of diseases that possibly killed his ancestors. After that, the baby is able to choose a life-style that keeps him/her healthy.
Later, if the baby gets sick, there is most probably some medicine to cure the illness. In this way, the chances of enjoying a long and healthy life are better than ever before.

C. Answer the following questions about the article and use the following connectors, wherever they are necessary:
(And - also - too - or - but)

1. What could a new – born baby expect ninety years ago to live, and what could the baby expect nowadays?
2. What does research mean and what is its role in the improvement of health care?
3. What kind of research procedure did the medical researchers apply to bring changes in health care?
4. Do the people in the Western countries suffer from heart attacks more than the people in Far East countries?
5. What are those bad habits that affect human bodies all over the world?
6. What is the role of research in producing better medicine?
7. Is there any thing else that protect our bodies than drugs?
8. Who is a surgeon, and what is his role in curing injuries and diseases?
9. What is the difference between the new surgery system and the old one?
10. What kind of preventive steps the surgeons take to reduce infection during the operation?
11. What was the most important progress in fighting against infections?
12. Why will a new – born baby enjoy better health care today?